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The Bomba[illegible]azette.

No. 50,738—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 13, 1896.
[TEN PAGES.]

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† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
			SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5307	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th ,,
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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

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MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourden	8th August 1896.
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. ,,
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October ,,
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st ,, ,,

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about the 16th July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 18th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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GRAND MASONIC CONCERT.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS AND GOULD.

Assisted by Mrs. Stanley-Smith, Miss Counsell and Mr. F. Mayall.
Recitation by Miss Annie May Abbott.
Pianoforte—Mr. James Rowley and Mr. F. Seymour Dove.
Organ—Mr. R. N. Mant.
Doors open 8-45. To commence at 9-15, sharp.
Admission. Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and R. 1.
Plan and Tickets at Soundy and Co.'s.

A portion of the Proceeds of this Concert will be devoted to the Freemasons' Joint Hall Building Fund.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS 2nd Bn. Middlesex Regiment will not hold themselves responsible for any DEBTS that may be contracted by their MESSMAN.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING PILGRIM-TAX at Nasik for the Nasik Municipality from 1st August, 1896 to 30th September, 1897, (both days inclusive) will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the office of the Nasik Municipality, on the 25th of July, 1896, at 4 P.M.

All particulars can be obtained from the Chairman of the Municipality at the Municipal office or from the Undersigned.

C. M. THATTE,
Vice-President.

Nasik Municipal office, 9th July, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that TEEKAYET SHRI GHIRDHARLJI MAHARAJ SHRI GOVINDRAIJI MAHARAJ of Bombay, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client Mr. EBRAHIMBHOY KARRIMBHOY NANJI of the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land and Fazendari land, known as "Motta Falia" with the tenements, houses, ranges of Chawl, and other buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nishanpada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2706 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 133, New No. 1098, Old Survey Nos. 1946 and 1947, New Survey No. 3118, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward Nos. 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921-22 and 2923 and Street Nos. 158 and 184 no-entrance; 158, 165-74 and entrance No. 154; 274; 15-20; 21-26; 27-29; 30-40 and 41-50; and 61-65, and bounded on or towards the East by Nishanpada Road aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by New Bengalpoora Road and partly by properties of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on (or towards the North by New Bengalpoora Street, and on or towards the South by the properties of Mahomed Sajan and others.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest therein or thereto or having any claim in respect thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claim known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived, and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1896.

ARDESIR, HORMASJEE & DINSHAW,
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board:
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,

Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College :—Calcutta.

Price :—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

TORPEDO SPECIALS.
BEACONSFIELD'S.
BAHADURS.

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By Direct Importation.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"

FOR THE

MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of gold and silver ornaments of the estate of the late Har[illegible] Shivjee by order of the Administrator-General advertised to take place THIS DAY is POSTPONED till MONDAY, the 27th instant.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 express rifle No. 2, 500 bore by Rodda and Co. of London, with implements.
25 boxes Craigforth Blended Scotch Whisky.
8 bales John Orr Ewings No. 2-[illegible] T-red yarn.
1 „ Archibald Orr Ewing's No. 2-40s T-red yarn.
10 „ Sterling's No. 2-30s. T-red yarn.
1 first-rate iron-framed cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co.
An invoice of English perambulators with rubber wheel.
1 American 3 stop [illegible].

The property of a gentleman, consisting of sofas, easy chairs, cabinets sideboard, whatnot, bookstands, marble table, teapoys, clothes [illegible], chest of drawers, screens, hatstand, glass, crockery, &c.

11 reflector lamps with revolving globes, 2 bronze and glass fish-bowls, bronze inkstands, time piece with barometer, brass call bells, fan time pieces, scent frames, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. Daniel Kirk, consisting of silver watch with gold chain and charm, scarf-pin and studs, photo albums, 5 books, silver match-box, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand victoria
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Haridas Shivjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., the undermentioned gold and silver ornaments, viz :—

Gold vak, chak, amalia, vara, sackla, bangles, kap, kada, galpato chin, toolsipati, chital, patli, mandalin, falkasakli, ivory bangles with gold foils, &c.

Silver vara, athasia, cudla, and utensils.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF INDIAN TEA FROM AMBAREE TEA ESTATE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms an invoice of nine cases black tea consisting of—

200 lbs. orange pekoe.
200 lbs. pekoe.
750 lbs. pekoe dust.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

The samples can be seen on Monday at the Rooms of the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich Doulton crockeryware and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, fancy glass table ornaments, Brussels' and Persian carpets, Ditmar's table lamps, sewing machines, &c., the property of H. P. GRANT MACPHERSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 11 CASES SILK WARPS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms in Medows Street, No. 21, the following, viz :—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Khanjee Thakersey—

11 cases silk warps No. 75-2.

Terms of sale.—

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and goods cleared away within three days.

SALE OF IRON SAFES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following safes to the highest bidder without reserve.

On account of the Midland Safe Co. of Birmingham.

9 fire and burglaryproof Safes, one door, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 30, inches sizes.

Will put up one safe in a lot to suit purchaser.

SALE OF WHISKY, GIN, WINE AND LIQUOR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medows Street, No. 21, the following cases to the highest bidder without reserve.—

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—

90 boxes the lake special cream Scotch whisky.
60 boxes the Bannockburn special cream Scotch whisky.
25 boxes Genuine Dutch geneva.
12 boxes Vinode Paste sherry.
13 boxes manzanilla sherry.
14 boxes fine tawny port.

A choice collection of French liquor, consisting of kummel, yellow liquor, curacao, gooseberry, syprup, aniseed.

Will put up in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Sample bottles are now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, TELESCOPE, ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS, SHOP FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re George Edward LeMaistre, an insolvent, carried on business in arms, &c., in the name and firm of G. E. LeMaistre and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at Church Gate Street, Fort, consisting of D.-B.B.-L. Gun (Jones) D-B.B.-L. Gun, S.-B. M. L. Rifle, sword, revolvers, air gun, percussion caps, loaded and empty cartridges, gun wads, gun powder in tins, shots, bullet moulds, gun oil, telescope, spear heads, electric chandeliers, show cases, cupboards, writing tables, chairs, copying press, iron safe, pier glasses, stuffed birds, heads with horns, broken steam gauges, empty gun and sword cases, coir matting, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1896.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Colour on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

BED-SHEETS.

FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at ...... Rs. 0 15 each.
„ ... 7 „ by 4 ... „ ...... „ 0 12 „

Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,

BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLING TRADING COMPANY.

UNDER Encouragement from His Highness the Nizam's Government, will shortly OPEN an EXHIBITION at HYDERABAD (DECCAN). Any one wishing to send SAMPLES of GOODS should apply to—

MR. BUDDRUDDIN ABDULA KUR,
Baput Kot Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th, to MONDAY, the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1896.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the Rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a Bonus of 1 per cent. (for the Half-year, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, to registered SHAREHOLDERS on 30th June, 1896.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1896.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the following objects :—

(1). To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts upto 30th ultimo.

(2). To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. S. M. Moses and Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

(3). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1896.

MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING.

OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRIES for the October meeting to be held on the 3rd, 6th, 8th and 10th October 1896, CLOSE on SATURDAY, 1st August.

The 1st entries for the Governor's Cup CLOSE on 15th July. Special Attention is drawn to No. II GENERAL CONDITIONS.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary.

Madras, 7th July, 1896.

SIVAGANGA RUPEE DEBENTURES.

THE A. SERIES of these Bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum are payable at par upon presentation at the office of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, at Madras.

The remaining Series are payable as under :—

B	bearing int. at	5½ %	per annum	due 1-7-97	at	½ %	premium.
C	do.	5¼		do. 1-7-98		1½	do.
D	do.	5¼		do. 1-7-99		3	do.
E	do.	5		do. 1-7-1900		5	do.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee.

Madras, 1st July, 1896.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

OPENING THROUGH OF THE RUTLAM-UJJAN RAILWAY.

SUBJECT to the approval of the Government of India, the further extension of the Rutlam-Ujjain Railway from Nagda to Ujjain, where the Line Joins (1) the Bhopal-Ujjain Section of the Indian Midland Railway and (2) the Ujjain Branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all descriptions with effect from the 15th July, 1896.

The Timing of Trains between Bombay, Anand, Rutlam, Nagda and Ujjain will on and from the same date be as follows :—

DOWN TRAIN.			UP TRAIN.		
		Mail.	Ujjain I. M. Ry. train	Arr.	15 10
Bombay	Dep.	21 30			Through Mixed.
Anand	Arr.	7 43	Ujjain I. M. Ry. train	Dep.	16 0
		Through Mixed.	Nagda	Dep.	18 3
Rutlam Branch.			Rutlam	Arr.	19 30
Anand	Dep.	8 10	Do.	Dep.	10 3
Rutlam	Arr.	19 24	Anand	Arr.	20 0
Do.	Dep.	10 0	Anand main line		Mail.
Nagda	Dep.	11 37	train	Dep.	20 57
Ujjain	Arr.	13 30	Bombay	Arr.	7 15
Ujjain I. M. Ry. train	Dep.	6 20			

3. The Rules, Rates, Fares and Classification of Goods on the Rutlam-Ujjain Railway will be the same as on the Metregauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STUBER.

ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.

For particulars apply

MANAGER.

TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	36	8
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	8

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near [illegible]. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1888. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND-GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JULY, 1896.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	„ 4,500,000 =	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND...	„ 4,130,000 =	„	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL...............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiera

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.........................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.........................$	57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at [illegible] per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding [illegible].

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA............	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Agent.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, changing Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER

THE ASSOCIATED VINE CULTIVATED CO.

BEEHIVE BRA

THIS BRANDY is much ap Great Britain, America, and and has been recognized for upw century. It needs only to be ta appreciated. for it is undoubtedl shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bott

---

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

J. J. BORDES'

ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10.695,969
REVENUE...............................£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders,

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE : Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :— The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 25 years, the other cries, Oh !! I have been using since 40 years ! 2

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, [illegible], 1-6a. Low water, 6-24m., 7-22a.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Exhibition of the Cinematographe, Watson Hotel, 7, 8, and 10 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Crescent entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Kirkhill left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Alphee, Dumra, and Caledonien left the dock on Saturday.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a game, this evening, between the Gymkhana backs and Rangers' forwards, and the Rangers backs and Gymkhana forwards. Play to commence at 5-30 punctually.

INTERRUPTED TRAFFIC.—Yesterday, at about 5-30 p.m., a large tree fell at Dalal Street (Share Bazaar), near the Imperial Hotel, in the Fort. For a time it blocked up the connection with Apollo Street, and also did some damage to a house in the vicinity. This is the part of the Fort where dalals flock in large numbers to conduct their business, and it is fortunate that the tree did not fall on an ordinary day.

A JOLLY BOAT CAPSIZED.—A jolly boat, belonging to the steam-ship Cuina, and occupied by the second officer and four khalasees, was, about 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, proceeding off the Cross Island, when it suddenly capsized. The second officer and the khalasees were picked up by tony No. 3[illegible]5 under tindal Adamji Ismailji. The boat was subsequently salved by a launch, belonging to Brown and Company, and made over to the port authorities.

THE NEW ROAD TO OODWARRA.—Bai Motlabai, the wealthy Parsee lady of Bombay, has liberally offered to bear the additional cost of the improvement and extension of the new road to Oodwarra. She has written to the Collector of Surat to the effect that she would pay the amount of the excess over the estimate for the road, which was submitted by the Executive Engineer at the last meeting of the local board of Surat. The construction of the road will cost the lady about Rs. 75,000 in all.

BURGLARY AT DHARAVIE.—Kannoo Gainoo, residing in a cadjan hut at Dharavie Road, has reported to the police that some time during Thursday night someone broke into his hut by removing a portion of the bamboo and mud wall at the south-west corner, and carried away a wooden-box, containing wearing apparel, currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 137-8. On making an inquiry the box was found broken open on the following morning, about two hundred yards away from the hut, minus its contents.

INDIANS AT THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Welcome news for the Borah community of Bombay was brought by yesterday's mail steamer. The result of this year's B.A., LL.B. examination at the University of Cambridge was declared on the 20th June last; and the only Indians who passed are both young Borah gentlemen barristers-at-law:—Mr. Husein B. Tyabjee, second son of Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee, and Mr. Abdeli Mahomedali Kajiji, nephew of Mr. E. E. Kurwa, J. P., of Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji, shipchandlers and contractors of Bombay.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Currimalee Amersee, a Khoja lad, aged about nineteen, lately a servant in the employ of a dealer in umbrellas, having his shop at Pydhownie, was charged at the instance of Inspector Meyers with attempting to commit suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused stated that he did the act owing to his father having scolded him for keeping out till late hours at night. He was greatly annoyed, and he took half a tola of a opium. His Worship fined accused Rs. 5.

CHARGE OF ABDUCTION.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Janki, a woman, and native of Indore, was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Robinson with kidnapping Parvati, a married woman, and Champa, a little girl, for improper purposes. The circumstances under which the woman was charged have already been published in these columns. Mr. Robinson being unable to procure any evidence against accused, she was discharged by the magistrate, who told the police officer to proceed against her if he got evidence hereafter.

THAT LIFE IS UNCERTAIN IS A PROVERB.—The wise man to-day provides for to-morrow. J. A. K., Bridge Inspector of Broach, insured recently with the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. With his application for assurance the local agent of the company received the first premium from the applicant. Before the proposal or premium could reach Bombay, J. A. K. met with an accident, and was instantly killed. The widow acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a cheque for the full amount of the policy. The Sun Life of Canada issues an unconditional and non-forfeitable policy. For premium rates, &c., apply to Alf. H. Ellis, Manager for India, 15, Esplanade Road, Bombay.—(ADVT.)

THE WEATHER AT SEA.—The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Medusa, Captain G. Wallusching, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, experienced strong south-west monsoon. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Sirdhana, Captain J. W. Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, and met moderate monsoon. The same Company's s. s. Nuddea, Captain S. Boon, which arrived in harbour yesterday, experienced from Delagoa Bay to Seychelles moderate breeze and sea, and fine weather, then fresh breeze, high sea and rain. The s. s. St. Assfurt, Captain N. Tanyski, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Sydney, had first part very rough, and then moderate weather.

BARODA NOTES.—A new mill is to be started at Baroda under the name of the Sir Syajeerao Gaekwad Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited, with a capital of six lakhs. The agents will be Messrs. Muljee Cullianjee and Shrimant Pandurangrao Bulwantrao, alias Dada Saheb.—Mr. Khaseerao Jadin, Suba of Amrolee, who is now on leave, has been appointed Suba of Nowsaree.—The acting Dewan, Mr. Angria, has applied for three months' sick leave.—The Viceroy is expected, during his tour through Rajputana next cold season, to visit Baroda also.—The new Dewan is expected to arrive in Baroda on the 15th inst., and will be invested with the "Khilat" of the office the same day.

RIVALRY AMONGST "CABBIES": A PUBLIC NUISANCE.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dawood Noora was charged at the instance of Inspector George with rash driving. Two victoriawallahs ran a race to secure a fare in Church Gate Street, forgetting the heavy traffic and the danger and risk attending such a race in a thoroughfare like the Church Gate Street, at 10 o'clock in the morning. One of the carriages was turned clean-over, and the other, which followed quite close, got entangled in the wheels, and was upset. The peon, who hailed a gharry, fell underneath, but was immediately extricated, and fortunately escaped injuries. Dawood was fined Rs. 15, and ordered to pay Rs. 7 out of the amount to his rival whose gharry was damaged.

NEW ZOROASTRIAN MARRIAGE PROVIDENT FUND, LD.—At a general meeting of the members of the above fund, held at its registered office in Hummum Street, on Saturday afternoon, under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy, registrar of the firm of the agents to the fund, the accounts for the year ending 31st March last were submitted. It appears from the report that the number of marriages amongst the members was 710, or at the rate of 35·41 per cent. There were 2,266 members in the year ending February 1896. The amount of bonus to each marrying member had been fixed in accordance with the articles of association at Rs. 127. The bonus fund amounted to Rs. 90,225, and the cash balance was Rs. 28,023-2-11, including the amount of subscription for March last. After some discussion it was resolved to postpone the consideration of the report, until the opinion of counsel was obtained on the point whether the agents were entitled to 7½ per cent. commission or not on the receipts. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

FISHERMEN'S MEETING.—A mass meeting of between 2,000 and 3,000 fishermen inhabitants of Kandalgaon, Revdee, Tondavli, and Devbag, all in the Malvan town, in the Ratnagiri district, presided over by Ravsaheb Sitaram Raghunath Desai, an influential citizen and well-known pleader of Malvan, was held at Kandalgaon, on the 28th ult., for the purpose of protesting against the recent orders of the Customs authorities, (1) Establishing a fish curing yard at an inconvenient place in Malvan; (2) prohibiting for the first time the use of salt earth for fish curing purposes, and (3) thus stopping their trade and means of livelihood. The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the meeting:—(1) That a memorial be submitted to Government requesting the favour that the fishermen should be allowed to enjoy as heretofore the time hollowed concession for the use of salt earth for the purpose of curing fish, considering the hardship which the present Awar is working by way of prohibition of the said use of salt earth; (2) A committee should be appointed for the purpose of drawing up a memorial; and; (3) That the committee should continue to meet and transact the business through their secretary until the above grievances are redressed.

THEFT OF A DIAMOND RING.—Mr. G. Baker, a civilian ordnance mechanic, residing on Foras Road, reported to the police, about half-past 11 o'clock, on Friday night, the theft of a lady's gold ring, set with three diamonds in claw pattern, valued at Rs. 400. Mr. Baker stated that he placed the ring on the window-sill of his bathroom about half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and after dressing himself forgot to put it on. About 11 o'clock at night he remembered having left it on the window-sill, and on going to look for it, found it missing. A Bhungi woman, who visited the bathroom, about 5 o'clock that afternoon, was arrested by the police on suspicion. The woman denied all knowledge of the ring, but stated that at the time she went into the bathroom she was accompanied by a little girl, named Kaslee, aged about six years, who might have picked up the ring. The police took the girl into custody, and on her being questioned about the ring, she replied that she would produce it, if she was not ill-treated by the police. Constable Murray, who was in charge of the investigation, promised not to harm her in any way, and the little urchin at once produced the ring from under her clothes. It appears that while the Bhungi woman was cleaning the bathroom, the girl picked up the ring, not with the intention of stealing it, but for the purpose of playing with it, and kept it with her, not knowing the value of the article. At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Hack charged the girl before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of the ring. His Worship, after recording some evidence, discharged the girl, remarking that she was of tender age, and had no intention of stealing the article.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON AN EX-GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Cursetji Jamsetji and Rustomji Jamsetji stood charged with assault and criminal intimidation preferred against them by Mr. Hormusji Jeevunji Mistry, an ex-Government contractor, residing at Gowalia Tank Road. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for complainant, while Mr. Hugh Sealy represented the first accused Cursetji. After the case for the prosecution was closed by Mr. Brown, Mr. Sealy called a witness on behalf of his client to prove an alibi. The pleader then addressed the court, remarking that the complainant had done all sorts of things to prejudice his client and to send him to jail. Mr. Sealy visited the place, and from what he had seen, it was impossible for anyone standing on the road to see what took place in the bungalow. He had conclusively proved by the evidence that his client was not present at the time of the assault. However, if the court was inclined to convict him, the pleader urged that he might not be sent to jail and be dealt with leniently. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked he did not think any stick had been used in the assault. If it had been used, it would have been found long before Constable Brewin came on the spot. No doubt the old man had been assaulted with umbrellas, but not with stick, which was entirely a fabrication. The old lady Bhicaiji was the only witness who gave her evidence in a straightforward manner, and on whose evidence the court could safely rely. She said that she saw both the accused in the bungalow. His Worship convicted both the accused, and fined them Rs. 25 each.

THE MURDER AT DUNCAN ROAD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, on Saturday afternoon, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Maina alias Khatiza, a low-caste Hindu woman, aged about twenty-five years, who was, on the night of the 2nd instant, alleged to have been murdered in front of her house at Duncan Road, by one Rajana Sayaji, a Kamatee. Superintendent Nolan, assisted by Inspector Hack and Constable Walton, watched the inquiry on behalf of the police, while Mr. Ruttonshah K. Dadachanji, pleader, appeared for the accused Rajana Sayaji. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, who held an autopsy on the body of the deceased, deposed that there was an incised wound about four inches and a-half long on the left and in front of the neck, extending from the middle line towards the left ear, dividing the skin, muscles and a large blood vessel on the left side of the neck. The trachea was also divided, and the wound exposed the front of the spinal column. There were two punctured wounds about an inch and a-half apart under the left shoulder blade about half-an-inch long, and so deep that the lung was incised in two places corresponding to the wounds under the shoulder blade. There were no other external marks of violence on the body, and all the internal organs were healthy. From the post mortem appearances he was of opinion that the death was due to hæmorrhage consequent on the wounds above described, and he was further of opinion that the wounds were inflicted by a sharp cutting instrument. The evidence of Constable Walton and a policeman were also recorded. The coroner having briefly summed up, the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Rajana Sayaji, who was then formally committed by the coroner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE YOUTH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday afternoon, at the Esplanade, touching the death of a Parsee youth, named Peerozshah Temoolji Kapadia, aged seventeen years, residing with his brother Heeraji in the 4th Marine Lane, Dhobie Talao. Deceased arrived in Bombay from Broach about a month and a-half ago to learn the work of a fitter, and his brother Heeraji, who is a fitter employed at the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Parel, apprenticed him at Messrs. Vanmalli's Iron Foundry at Cowasji Patel Tank Road. Deceased Peerozshah was very irregular in attendance at the foundry, and his brother used to scold him occasionally for this. On Wednesday last while at work in the foundry Peerozshah was given by Mr. Vanmalli, the proprietor of the establishment, a piece of iron to heat, which the deceased did, and then branded with it three or four lads, one of whom brought a policeman, who took Peerozshah into custody. His master, Mr. Vanmali, interfered and got him released. From that day unknown to his brother Peerozshah absented himself from work. About half-past 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning, deceased and his brother left home together, and walked as far as Dhobie Talao, where they separated. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon Cursetji Hormusji Syear, a Parsee cook, and three other Parsee lads went to the well on the maidan opposite the Elphinstone High School to bathe. When they got near the well, they saw a coat, a jacket, a pair of shoes, an umbrella, and a suddra lying on the pavement, which led them to suppose that somebody might have been bathing in the well. The four youths undressed themselves, and on getting to the parapet wall of the well, jumped in. Cursetji dived in first, and felt something at the bottom. He dived again and found the body of a human being lying there. He came on the surface of the water and sent a boy for the police. A police officer immediately arrived, and the body was hauled up, life being then extinct. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was then identified to be that of the deceased Peerozshah. His brother Heeraji stated that deceased gave good deal of trouble to his mother at Broach, and for that reason had been sent to Bombay by her. Peerozhah never before attempted to commit suicide, nor did he say that he was tired of his life. He never used to bathe in the well, nor did he say that he would try to learn to swim. He was not scolded on the morning of the day in question. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE seventh investigation report of this company has been issued. The Oriental now claims to be the most enterprising life assurance company in India. It is gratifying to learn from Mr. Meikle's valuation report that the affairs of the company are in a flourishing and satisfactory position, and that the directors are enabled, as the result of the investigation, to show a surplus proportionately larger than three years ago, so that the prospect of the company in the future is most encouraging. As an excellent example of what can be accomplished on a low rate of expenditure may be quoted the statement that the Oriental has always been economically managed. Nothing more clearly shows the great and permanent hold which life assurance has obtained in this country than the rapidity with which the premium income of the Oriental has increased. It is a pretty clear proof that this company has been tried and not been found wanting. Those who have followed the progress of the company can feel no surprise at the rapid and successful development of its operations. On the lines long ago adopted by the directors such a result wa sinevitable.

Every year is what is called a "record year" with the Oriental. It is shown that progress is uninterrupted in its geometric uniformity, the progress in new business and in retention of the old is accompanied by a large growth in the reserved fund to meet current liabilities and those which will accrue some day or other. It is hardly needful to state that the Oriental is an altogether unique institution. We may, however, express our satisfaction at the results which have been attained under its able founder and manager, Mr. McLauchlan Slater. The valuable report under notice is one upon which the company can be very heartily congratulated. The new business received during 1895 amounted to 4,556 proposals, for Rs. 1,28,33,527; increased funds, claims much under expectation; and working expenses, abnormally low,—all pointing to 1895 as a year of unsurpassed success.

The new business for the half-year ending 30th June 1896 shows an increase of over four lakhs as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 7th July, 1[illegible]6:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 4th July 1896	5,797,300
Balance to be remitted from 5th July 1896 to 31st March 1897	10,702,700

PRACTICAL ENGINEER, 10s. per annum, post free to all parts of the world.
Engineers should read the story of the next Naval War now appearing in the Practical Engineer.
PRACTICAL ENGINEER, 2d. weekly. Original articles every week by practical men. 6 Victoria Approach, Manchester.

THE CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

SYDNEY GREEN was re-arraigned before Mr. S. D Roy, deputy magistrate of Sealdah, on Wednesday on charges of trespass, adultery, and abetment of suicide in connection with the recent tragedy at Narkoldanga railway barracks.

Mr. A. Ghosh, instructed by Baboo Brojendra Nath Mullick, and Baboo Preo Nath Ghose, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Ghose: I have a preliminary objection to make before the case is proceeded with. I want to file a petition for the transfer of the case from your worship's file to another court. I make this objection, on the ground that my client claims his rights as a British-born subject.

The Magistrate: Has he any right to do so now, as he has waived his claim as a British-born subject already?

Mr. Ghosh: If you are inclined to make the transfer, you have the power to do so.

The Magistrate: Is there any law to show that, when a person once waives his claim, he can again apply to be tried before a European magistrate? Will it not be better for you to move a higher court in the matter?

Mr. Ghosh: There is no necessity for the matter to be carried to another court just now, as your worship can easily settle it here.

The Magistrate: What are your grounds for asking for a transfer?

Mr. Ghosh: My client is a European British-born subject, and under the law, as provided in section 454 C. P. C., the court should have explained to him what are the privileges of a British-born subject; and every facility should have been given him to prove his birth-right.

The Magistrate: Personally I have no objection to the transfer of the case, but does the law say that a magistrate must explain the benefits claimed by a British-born subject? I do not like to interfere with your client's privileges. The law distinctly says that, if an accused once waives his rights, he cannot claim them again.

Mr. Ghosh: I submit, your worship, he can under the law.

The Magistrate: Under what section?

Mr. Ghosh: Section 454 C. P. C. There is a ruling on the point laid down in Prinsep's C. P. Code, Taylor and Bell, page 219. In this case it will be seen that a magistrate knowing, or having reason to believe, that an accused is a British-born subject, every facility and time should be given him to prove his claims.

The Magistrate: Yes, but time and facility were given in this case to your client.

Mr. Ghose: I submit not. My client was in custody.

The Magistrate: If he had applied for further time, I should have been glad to give it him; but he did not. On the first day of the hearing of the case he applied for an adjournment to produce documentary evidence to prove that he was a Brtish-born subject. I granted it, and on the fifth day he sent a-slip through his brother, and then signed it, saying that he waived his right. You can file your petition. Meanwhile let this case proceed. I cannot send back these witnesses. I must examine them. I will take time to consider and give my decision on your application afterwards. If my decision is against you, you can move a higher court.

Mr. Ghosh: I submit in that case you should not take any further proceedings, as the same evidence can be produced afterwards, either for the purpose of contradicting or corroborating, in any subsequent proceedings.

The Magistrate: But if the case be transferred to another court, the evidence already recorded will be invalid, and the case be proceeded with "de novo"

Mr. Ghosh: Quite so. But certain facts may transpire in the present trial which will, in all probability, prove prejudicial to my client in the subsequent trial. All questions depend upon your decision regarding my application. Although that decision is laden with many serious difficulties, I don't see why we should hurry on the trial, and be afraid to approach the matter at this stage boldly.

The Magistrate: I should not like to prejudice the accused. You can put in the petition. I will decide the point in a week's time.

Mr. Ghosh: That would suit me, but there is the difficulty that my client is in custody, and—

The Magistrate: But I can't enlarge him on bail. This is a non-bailable offence.

Mr. Ghosh: I don't insist on the question of bail. I shall now state what the petition says. The petition is as follows: "The humble petition of Sydney Green. Respectfully showeth—(1) That your petitioner has been sent up by the police on charges mentioned in sections 448 and 306, etc., I. P. C., before your honor, and your petitioner has not been allowed to furnish bail. (2) That your petitioner, on the 29th June last, when he was sent up before your worship, claimed the rights of a British-born subject; but no opportunity and facility (as he was under arrest from the morning of the 28th June last) were given to him for the purpose of proving his rights as a British-born subject, and he was compelled to relinquish the same owing to his being in custody. (3) That your petitioner was not aware that, in claiming the rights, he would have the benefit of being tried by his own countrymen and a jury; neither were the other rights properly explained to him by your worship, or by anybody. (4) That your petitioner's case has been very much prejudiced in consequence of the repeated questions put to him, amounting to strict cross-examination, apparently with the object of convicting him out of his own mouth, before the case for the prosecution has been closed, for the purpose of facilitating the evidence for the prosecution. (5) That your petitioner's case has been inquired into by your worship on the spot in the presence of your petitioner before the trial by your worship. (6) That your petitioner was unrepresented from the beginning and your petitioner is a youth of eighteen years of age. Lastly, that under the circumstances your petitioner submits that your worship will be pleased to allow him to be tried according to the law prescribed for the trial of British-born subjects, as your petitioner has been advised that he will not have a fair trial in in your worship's court."

After hearing paras (2) and (3) the magistrate said: This is not quite correct, because I gave him time. It is a non-bailable case. I cannot let him go out of jail to prove his birth-right.

Mr. Ghosh: I submit it is not a mere question of a trial by a Bengalee magistrate. The rights of a British-born subject are far more than a trial before a particular magistrate. When my client waived his claim the meaning or the status of a British-born subject was not explained to him. Had he been aware of it he would have been loth to abandon it. He is but a boy of eighteen years. What could he know as to the advantages he might obtain under the law? He had no knowledge of what was necessary.

The Magistrate: I told him that he would be required to prove that he was the grandson of the late Superintendent Green, and that his father was the legitimate son of Superintendent Green, and that he was the legitimate son of his father. However, I will say what I have to say in the matter afterwards.

With reference to para (4) the magistrate remarked that the law permitted him to ask any question of the accused at any stage of the trial.

Mr. Ghosh: I submit not. It is only in certain cases that an accused can be questioned in order to explain vague points.

The Magistrate: Where is the law on the subject?

Mr. Ghosh: Section 342 C. P. C.

The Magistrate: I shall go through this hereafter.

With reference to para (5) the magistrate said: I only held the inquest. Is a magistrate who holds an inquest debarred from trying that case? I was under the immpression that Nawab Syed Amee Hossein, who is officiating as coroner, holds inquests and tries the cases in connection therewith.

Mr. Ghosh: I was not aware of it. I understand that those cases are committed to the sessions.

The Magistrate: Then your point is that if a magistrate holds an inquest, he is debarred from trying the case?

Mr. Ghosh: That point I only mention in the petition because I am entitled to raise it afterwards, if the case is tried by you. It is an unfortunate circumstance that heretofore neither the prosecution nor the defence was represented by pleaders. The examination of the accused was conducted in a manner by which he has been somewhat prejudiced. In fact, the court in this case is acting as prosecutor. Many questions have been suggested by the police.

The Magistrate: The court under the law has a right to put questions to an accused. If many questions are suggested to me by either side, I have a right to put them.

Court Inspector S. P. Ghosh: That is not correct. The police did not suggest any question during the examination of Green.

The Magistrate: Well, the whole thing now rests upon three points: First, whether the accused, having taken time to prove his birth-right and failed to do so, can now claim to be tried as a European British-born subject; secondly, in the middle of the case I put certain questions to the accused.

Mr. Ghosh: That prejudices my client. Besides, some of our documentary evidence has been before the court, namely, the letters written by Mrs. Moore to Green, and has been seen by the police.

The Magistrate: I can't help that. If the accused tendered the letters he did so voluntarily, and the fault was his own. If the court thought that an explanation was necessary on certain points, it had a right to question on those points.

Mr. Ghosh: I submit that the prosecution had no right to look over any document tendered by the accused.

The Magistrate: Well, the third point is, that I held an inquest, and therefore it is a question whether I can try the case.

Mr. Ghosh: Exactly so.

The Magistrate: Mr. Ghosh, if you will file another petition to say that until the result of the application for transfer is known, it would be prejudicial to your client to record any more evidence, I shall consider it.

Mr. Ghosh: Certainly, if you think it necessary, it shall be done.

The Magistrate: Court inspector, have you any objection to an adjournment?

The Court Inspector: We have no objection.

The case was adjourned and the accused was remanded to jail.

[illegible]ING OF A [illegible]ARY.

THE hea[illegible] in which E. A. Culloden is charged by [illegible] F. Moyle-Stewart with abetment of highwa[illegible]obbery and assault was resumed by the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday afternoon. Messrs. Hume and S. Leslie, Sr., appeared again for the prosecution and Mr. Cranenburgh defended the accused.

Mr. John Driscoll, late an Inspector of Police, was the first witness called. He said:—Until yesterday I was a member of the Calcutta Police. I retired last night after over thirty-one years' service in the Force. I am allowed a good service pension. I know the Union Chapel. It is in the Puddapukur section, to which I was lately attached. I know the Rev. Mr. Stewart. I first became acquainted with him when he made a complaint against a dhobie in his service. My jemadars found out the address of the accused. On the second occasion that I saw him I called at his place in connection with a theft in a godown occupied by his durwan. He gave me no clue to trace the thieves. I next called on him about the end of April. He told me that a great deal of wickedness was carried on in Calcutta. He then told me that he had been knocked down and robbed on Circular Road. I asked him why he had not reported the matter to the police. He told me that that would have been of no use as he was unable to identify anyone of his assailants. I tried to impress upon him that the matter was a serious one, and advised him even after the long lapse of time, (the assault he had told me occurred early in the month) to report the matter at any rate to the Commissioner of Police. He showed me no torn clothes. I cannot say whether Mr. Stewart wore a waistcoat on any of the occasions that I saw him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hume.—Prior to the dhobie's case to which I have referred Mr. Stewart was a stranger to me. He started speaking to me about the budmashes of Calcutta. On the last occasion I saw him, when he told me he had been assulted he told me that he had been robbed of a ten rupee note and not ten rupees in cash. He told me that he had been induced to leave his house with a man, who had begged that he should go with him and see his (the applicant's) father. He also said that after they had gone a short distance the other man jumped out of the gari in which they were driving and that after abusing him, the other man bolted. He said that he was attacked by Kabulis. He told me that he had been robbed of a watch which he recovered by kicking the thief in the stomach. He told me that he could not identify anyone of those who had assaulted him. He said he could not identify anyone in the case. He did not say a word to me as to what occurred at his house after he got home subsequent to the assault. I am quite sure that he told me that he had been robbed of the ten rupee note. He did not tell me that his assailants had pelted him with stones. He did tell me that some Babus passed him shortly after the assault and that they interpreted to the police constable for him. He didnot say that he could not identify his assailants because he could give no precise information about them

Re-examined:—Mr. Stewart said he could not identify the decoy or any of his assailants. In spite of this I still urged him to report the matter to the police.

Inspector Yassubuddin next called said.—I am a first class police Inspector and have been in the Calcutta Police for 21 years. I am attached to the Kumartoli Thana. I remember that Mr. Robertson sent for me on the 2nd May to his house about 7-30 or 8 P. M. in connection with this case. I saw those jemadars there, and some other people. Superintendent Robertson asked me to take down the statements of Suffar Ali, a driver, and Mobah Ali, both attached to a hackney carriage. I took down the former's statement first. The syce was downstairs and the rest of us upstairs. I put both of them on their oath before they made their statements. Mr. Stewart and Messrs. Christian and Purcell were also upstairs in Mr. Robertson's house. I thoroughly understood the statements made, and I also committed them to writing. The statements were interpreted to Mr. Stewart by Mr. Christian, as the men went along. This (shown) is the driver's statement as taken down by me at the time it was made.

Mr. Hume objected that the statement could not be put in as it formed portion of the diary in the case. Mr. Hume asked to put a few questions to this witness to prove this.

Continuing the witness said to Mr. Hume.—I was the investigating officer in this case. The statements of the driver & syce form part of my diary. I have taken no statements other than those filed in my diary.

On these replies Mr. Hume argued that this document as well as the syce's statement could not be put to the witness and he be questioned on it.

Mr. Cranenburg pressed a contrary view, and the Court held with him. The driver's statement was thereupon handed to the witness, who replied to Mr. Cranenburgh thus. Mr. Stewart said nothing whatever in reference to what the driver and syce had said. He went down with Messrs. Christian and Purcell, but returned upstairs in a few minutes and asked Mr. Robertson.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hume.—I heard Mr. Christian interpreting the driver and syce's statements to Mr. Stewart. Mr. Christian was asked to interpret. I do not remember Mr. Stewart saying to Mr. Robertson that the statements were false, and that something should be done to punish the driver and syce as they were damaging to his character. I did not hear Mr. Robertson say that nothing could be done to them as they were witnesses. I have it in the statement of the driver that he saw two lads on the footpath with Mr. Stewart. I give the vernacular translation (given).

The witness was examined at considerable length as to the statement of the driver, the substance of which we gave in our previous issue. Concluding the witness said.—I did not swear either the syce or the driver on the Koran. There were some books about the desk and as the men were ignorant people I told them that the Koran was on the table, and that if they did not tell the truth they would be very great sinners. This being a very important case I wanted to insist on the truth. I did not take down Mr. Stewart's statement. Inspector Frizzoni was also on the enquiry and he may have done so. I did not take any statement from Culloden. I was not present when Culloden was brought to Mr. Robertson's house under arrest by Inspector Frizzoni. I was not there when Mr. Steward indentified the accused. I do not know whether Frizzoni took the accused's statement. I saw the accused for the first time on the 3rd May. I saw him at Superintendent Robertson's house. The accused never made any statement to me or to anyone else in my hearing, so far as I know. I am quite sure that I did not take anything down from the prisoner. The words "prisoner denies the charge," are in my handriting. I wrote them because of what Inspector Frizzoni told me. I took the statements of the driver and syce as they made them to me. It was not written from what I had heard from others. I am positive of this. I saw Mr. Stewart with Sir John Lambert. I did not hear him say, "I am positive Culloden is the man, but for the promise given to his mother I will not swear against him." I could not overhear what they were saying. I am not aware that it was not until the 3rd the police sent up the accused to the Magistrate because of the positive manner in which Mr. Stewart identified.

Re-examined:—East Bengal Mohamedans are called Bengals, and Hindus of this part of the country are called Bengalis. I was selected to take the statements of the driver and syce because I was a Mohamedan like themselves.

At this stage the further hearing was adjourned till the 13th instant.

THE LADY REAY NURSES' FUND.

THE Lady Reay Fund for Nurses' account has been sent to us for publication:—

Account of Lady Reay Fund for Nurses for the year 1895. (from 1st January to 31st December 1895).

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1894. Dec. 31	Balance in Bank of Bombay	....	3,251 10 8
1895. Mar. 15	Received from Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia	500 0 0	
June 15	Half-yearly interest of Fund to end of April 1895 on Rs. 1,00,700	1,757 13 6	
Nov. 6	Received Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia	500 0 0	
„ 6	Half-yearly interest of Fund to end of October 1895	1757 13 6	
„ 27	Two cheques on the Bank from Greaves, Cotton & Co.	180 0 0	
„ 28	Cheque on the Chartered Bank of India and Australia from Mr. Nowrojee Nasarwanjee Wadia	2,100 0 0	
„ 28	Port Trust Bond by Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart.	5,000 0 0	11,795 11 0
	Total		15,047 5 8
1895. Jan. 7	Paid to Head Sister in charge of Nurses by cheque	335 0 0	
„ 19	Do. do.	200 0 0	
Feb. 6	Do. do.	315 0 0	
„ 12	Do. do.	200 0 0	
Mar. 1	Do. do.	315 0 0	
April 1	Do. do.	300 0 0	
„ 10	Do. do.	200 0 0	
May 6	Do. do.	300 0 0	
„ 9	Do. do.	100 0 0	
June 1	Do. do.	400 0 0	
	cheque Book	1 9 0	
July 1	Paid to Head Sister in charge of Nurses by cheque	400 0 0	
Aug. 5	Do. do.	500 0 0	
Sept. 2	Do. do.	400 0 0	
Oct. 2	Do. do.	200 0 0	
„ 14	Do. do.	100 0 0	
Nov. 6	Do. in cash	500 0 0	
Dec. 2	Do. by cheque	450 0 0	
„ 2	Do. do.	50 0 0	5,466 9 0
	Balance to the Credit of Fund on the 31st December 1895 in Bank	4,580 12 8	
	Port Trust Bond	5,000 0 0	9,580 12 8
	Total		15,047 5 8

M. K. HATCH, F.R.C.S.,
Surgeon-Major,
Hon. Secretary, Lady Reay Fund for Nurses.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT GREENHILL GARDYNE, Gordon Highlanders, joins the Intelligence Branch as unpaid Attache.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. G. S. LEWIS, A. M. S., has been placed on the half-pay list on account of ill-health, for six months.

MAJOR RODWEL, 1st Punjab Infantry, is appointed officinting D. A. A. G. for Instruction vice Watson granted leave.

MAJOR H. B. BEWICKE, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, has been granted by the War Office an extension of leave until the 15th September 1896 on medical certificate.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel Ternan; 12th Bombay Infantry, Major Mason, 17th Madras Infantry, Captains Unwin, 1st Punjab Cavalry, and Bond, 35th Sikhs.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the employment of the Clio from the 1st September 1896 to the 28th February 1897, for the use of the military authorities in Rangoon in addition to the launches Gunner and Sortie already in use.

THE Secretary of State has decided that Lieutenants of British Infantry regiments in India shall receive the pay and Indian allowances of rank irrespective of their length of service or of their being in excess of the Indian Establishment of that rank.

THE following postings have been sanctioned:—Captain S. H. Bradford, Duke of Cornwall's L. I., to 2nd Battalion. Captain H. H. H. Dowding, Essex Regiment, to 2nd Battalion. Captain F. C. Marsh and Captain E. F. Venables, Royal West Kent Regiment, to the 2nd and 1st Battalions respectively. Quartermaster (Honorary Lieutenant) W. Dundas, Royal Irish Regiment, to 3rd Battalion.

THE following appointments have been made:—4th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant C. H. Ward, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer. 9th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant Hogg, supernumerary on establishment, to be Wing Officer. 2nd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Barton from 3rd B. C. to be Wing Officer. 1st Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant Bainbridge, supernumerary on establishment, to be Wing Officer.

THE following remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenant-Colonels Nixon, 18th Bengal Cavalry, until November next, and Allen, 2nd Sikhs, six months. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Griffiths, 20th Bengal Infantry, three months, Major Powell, 2-1st Gurkhas, two months, Captains D. Thomson, Commissariat Department, five months, A. Lloyd, Burma Police, two months, and Stainforth, 38th Bengal Infantry, three months, Lieutenants Mackenzie, 13th Bengal Cavalry, three months and Elsmie, 2nd Punjab Infantry, 15 months.

THE Government of India have approved of para 200, A.R., I., Vol. VI., being reconstructed as follows: "Whenever it becomes desirable as a temporary measure to assign civil duties as an extra charge to a Medical officer in military employment or to assign military duties to a medical officer in civil employment, the concurrence of the Local Government and of the General Officer commanding the district, will be previously applied for by the Civil administrative Medical Officer or District Principal Medical Officer as the case may be. When a Medical Officer holding one of these extra charges is moved from the station on leave or otherwise, it is the duty of the Civil Administrative Medical Officer and the District Principal Medical Officer to arrange in communication with each other for the continued performance of the extra duties. No officer of the Indian Medical service is at liberty to decline to undertake any duties assigned to him as an extra charge.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th July, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer for the week, 2nd-Lieut. Robertson; next for duty, 2nd-Lieut. Payne.

No. 1 Company.

2. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. H. G. Hyde; next for duty, Sergt. D. Wilson.
3. There will be 25-pr. R.M.L. gun in drill at the Fort Head-quarters on Thursday next at 5-45 p.m.
4. As several alterations drill have lately taken place all members are requested to attend the above drill.
5. There will be gun laying practice during all drills. Members desirous of passing as gun layers for the season 1896-7 should attend. Those members who passed last year are required to again qualify for the present season.
6. Leave of absence till December 1896 has been granted to Gr. W. Melluish.
7. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 29th June 1896.—Gr. F. B. Stratton.

No. 2 Company.

8. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. D. Moffatt; next for duty, Sergt. J. J. Morsland.
9. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 5-45 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Club members are reminded that the entries for the Billiard Tournament (First prize value Rs. 50 presented by Messrs. Cutler Palmer and Co., and the 2nd and 3rd prizes presented by the Club) will close on Saturday next the 18th instant.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

551-88—Hiralal and M—Cursondas Govindjee vs Vandravandas Purshotumdas and another—Muljee and R, and Little and Co.
385-95—Jehangir Dorabjee—Pearjee Khan Mahomed vs Ismail Gool Mahomed and others—Chitnis M and M, In person, and Craige L and O.
574-94—J C Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and another vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistri and others—K D Shroff, and S T Bastiwala.
423-95—Bicknell M and M—Jumnabai vs Vissondas Ruttonchund—Little and Co.
505-95—Bicknell M and M—Jumnadas Toolsidas vs L W G Rivett Carnac and another—Little and Co.
437-95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anunt Dalvi and others vs Vishwanath Damodhar and others—Little and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

698-63—M H Khan—Foozludin bin Cumroodin vs Aushabai and others—Crawford B and Co.
567-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samat Singjee vs Dalsukhram Hargowan—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

117-96—Mathubhai and J—Hurivalbdas Manoredas and others vs Abdool Hoosein Adamjhai and others—Nanu and H.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

241-95—Craigie L and O—T A Bulkley and others vs R C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
522-95—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ladhabhai Chotoo vs Gangjibhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

429-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S.

For Further Directions on the Special Commissioner's Report.

579-94—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Sukur Maloo and others vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

221-15854-95—Crawford B and Co—Raojee Nanchund and another vs Laljee Mawjee—Bhaishanker and K.
493-95—Lalljee Mawjee vs Ramjee Nanchand and others—Crawford B and Co.
585-95—Brown and M—Tikayet Shri Girdharijee Maharaj Shri Govindraijee Maharaj vs Dewcabettiojee—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment on Commissioners Report.

351-94—In person (a pauper)—Coomabai vs Marwady Sella Joogtha and another—Payne G and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

193-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimji vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

207-96—Payne G and S—Henry Dyke Gauteer vs L W G Rivett-Carnac—Ardeshir H and D.
263-96—Chalk W and S—Dadoba Juggonath vs Dewjee Seeva—Nanu and H.
270-96—Nanu and H—Goolbai and others vs Hirabai and another—Bicknell M and M.
272-96—H J R Hemming—Madhowjee Visram vs Natha Kerra and others—M L Shroff.

Postponed Long Causes.

63-95—Mathubhai and J—Hajee Sultan Ally Shushtri vs Nawab Behram Jung Bahadur and another—Bhaishunker and K.
461-95—Payne G and S—Natha Kerra and others vs Dhubaijee and others—Wadia and G.
329-95—J Dorabjee—Shavakshah Dhunjeebhoy vs Sorabjee Hormusjee Lakdawalla and another—Ardeshir H and D.
472-95—Hiralal and M—Santdas Chilaram vs Aahimbux Abdul Rashid and others—Edgelow and G.
123-95—Bicknell M and M—Agarchand Megraj vs George Okell and others—Crawford B and Co.
129-96—Ardeshir H and D—Chujjoomal Dewkarandas and others vs Mukandram Debidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

THERE was a "professional matinee" of Mr. Imre Kiralfy's big spectacular show, "India," the other day, and Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt was among the audience. After the performance (says a contemporary) she took a trip on the Great Wheel, accompanied by Mr. Will E. Chapman, who literally "showed her round." When the carriage which contained the great actress reached its highest point of some 310 feet above the sea-level, Mdme. Bernhardt fell into ecstasies over the panoramic view of London. "We have now reached the top," said Mr. Chapman. "Suppose the Wheel should stick now, as it did about a fortnight ago?" "Oh! I wish it would!" exclaimed Mdme. Bernhardt. "Fancy! No play to-night, and a long spell up here in the air. You know I am always longing for new sensations. I would have given anything—anything!—to have had that experience of all night on the Wheel."

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	32	67	32	25	34	90	33	61
Saturday, July 11	1	36	1	20	1	32	1	76
Sunday, July 12	1	36	0	40	1	51	0	31
Total	35	39	33	85	37	73	35	68
Total fall to July 12, 1895	28	48	22	40	23	84	24	9
Total fall to July 12, 1894.	39	48	28	39	28	34	26	35

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 11TH OF JULY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·480	WSW	6	103·2	86·0	50	...	5·79	—1·70
Agra	29·506	SW	9	102·5	84·2	59	...	2·85	—4·15
Cawnpore	29·483	WNW	9	10[illegible]·9	85·0	64	...	4·47	...
Allahabad	29·498	WSW	9	98·6	84·2	62	...	7·16	—2·85
Jhansi	29·559	WSW	4	100·1	82·7	59	..	8·85	—1·22
Jacobabad	29·412	SE	9	107·1	83·0	68	..	1·30	+0·88
Karachi	29·530	WSW	14	93·3	83·0	82	...	7·29	+5·85
Jeypore	29·583	WSW	7	98·1	75·4	71	...	4·35	—1·37
Ajmere	29·596	W	9	90·9	78·6	78	..	10·78	+5·92
Deesa	29·618	SSW	15	96·3	77·5	79	...	9·42	+3·96
Ahmedabad	29·621	SW	4	96·7	80·1	73	...	6·72	...
Bhuj	29·573	WSW	24	94·0	79·9	72	...	6·57	+2·62
Rajkot	29·625	WSW	13	96·4	76·2	69	...	12·18	+2·46
Veraval	29·633	W	20	85·1	79·3	83	0·02	10·22	...
Neemuch	29·648	WSW	17	89·8	74·6	74	...	10·93	+3·81
Indore	29·653	W	6	91·2	73·6	76	...	5·96	—3·82
Saugor	29·610	WNW	4	90·9	74·6	75	...	12·61	+0·16
Jubbulpore	29·607	WSW	5	91·5	77·1	73	...	25·21	+7·42
Hoshangabad	29·639	W	5	91·3	75·6	74	...	11·99	—1·25
Khandwa	29·674	W	10	94·2	75·1	75	...	8·93	—0·20
Raipur	29·599	SW	7	92·9	77·5	69	...	15·16	+0·85
Nagpur	29·620	W	8	96·3	78·1	63	..	13·73	—0·73
Amraoti	29·649	W	12	96·7	76·3	64	...	11·95	+1·01
Akola	29·654	NW	12	97·9	75·2	65	...	6·94	—2·18
Surat	29·656	SW	G	86·5	77·6	93	1·25	9·10	—7·85
Malegaon	29·681	WSW	14	92·4	73·8	76	...	6·23	—0·42
Bombay	29·708	W	18	87·0	76·8	80	1·89	35·29	+3·10
Poona	29·730	W	18	87·5	69·4	91	0·24	6·86	—0·40
Ahmednagar	29·718	SE	13	88·4	70·9	86	...	8·65	..
Aurangabad	29·723	WSW	9	95·9	73·2	71	...	8·75	...
Sholapur	29·719	W	13	93·2	72·0	64	...	5·52	—1·18
Ratnagiri	29·742	SSW	11	86·4	77·9	83	0·29	26·17	—20·34
Belgaum	29·755	WSW	20	79·2	67·8	90	0·42	19·03	+6·02
Goa	29·778	NW	13	86·1	77·4	87	0·12	30·89	...
Karwar	29·794	SW	8	85·7	77·5	81	0·15	39·72	—14·58
Mangalore	29·832	WNW	3	86·8	74·9	87	0·35	54·19	+4·36
Calicut	29·842	NW	7	85·7	75·0	86	0·43	49·45	+5·18
Cochin	29·843	WNW	M	85·7	76·1	87	0·24	41·66	+4·40
Bangalore	29·798	WSW	14	85·3	66·3	77	...	2·30	—2·96
Secunderabad	29·711	W	15	95·1	72·4	68	...	4·99	—2·23
Masulipatam	29·654	NW	13	101·2	82·1	50	...	4·70	—2·95
Bellary	29·749	WNW	13	94·7	75·7	59	..	0·83	—1·56
Cuddapah	29·736	NW	M	100·7	78·4	91	0·19	4·26	—1·23
Madras	29·700	WNW	7	99·5	83·5	62	..	1·73	—1·62
Coimbatore	29·781	W	9	89·4	72·8	78	...	4·18	+2·35
Trichinopoly	29·737	WNW	8	95·0	79·8	58	...	0·40	—1·79
Negapatam	29·733	W	10	96·5	80·4	60	...	1·35	—1·12
Colombo	29·834	WSW	13	86·0	80·0	85	...	8·39	—0·74
Aden	29·754	SW	8	94·8	85·8	49	...	...	—0·01

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=1·18 (34·19); G T H=1·20 (33·45); St G H=1·17 (35·51); C P=1·89 (35·29).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 50 miles an hour at Masulipatam, 24 at Bombay and Secunderabad, and 18 at Veraval. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in the Punjab, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and at Malegaon, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Jeypore, Rajkot and Indore, and the minimum largely so at Delhi, Allahabad and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Gujarat, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast. In Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana and Central India they are cloudy or clear. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Bombay (1·89") and Surat (1·25"), and light to moderate showers are reported from Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Cuddapah. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is of moderate strength, and the rainfall on the whole is about 5-6ths of its average strength, indicating a moderate to slight advance of the monsoon current and the probability of rain in moderate showers on the whole of the coast. The pressure difference between Colombo and Aden is ·14" being ·120" on the 9th and ·089" on 10th as against the usual ·220" for this time of the year. This shows that the monsoon current in the Arabian Sea is very weak and the rain will chiefly be confined to the West Coast stations at present. The observations recorded at Colombo and Aden at 8 a.m. this day show the pressure difference between these two stations is very small, being ·080", thereby showing the weakness of the monsoon current in the Arabian Sea.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th July 1896.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·716
Temperature of Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	94
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·8
General Direction of Wind in 24 hours	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	341
Fall of Rain	1·78
Total fall during month	7·99
Do. do. year	35·37
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th July	0·29

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

PROSPECTS IMPROVING.

SIMLA, JULY 11.

SATURDAY'S OBSERVATIONS:—Pressure changes are everywhere small and have not modified the pressure distribution which is characterized by same abnormal features to-day as during the past two days. A shallow depression lies over West Bengal and adjacent districts of Chota-Nagpur. Winds are light and unsteady at the head of the bay and in Bengal. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, Assam and Bengal and heavy rain in Chota-Nagpur. Ranchi reports five inches and Hazaribagh, four. Practically no rain has fallen in the Punjab, Rajputana, North-West Provinces, Central India, and Central Provinces, and the break in rains continues over these provinces. The skies are clear or lightly clouded. Winds have strengthened slightly in the Konkan coast, and rain has fallen in West Coast districts in greater quantity than before. Bombay reports a fall of two inches. Conditions are slightly more hopeful on the West Coast, but are as unfavourable as during the past few days in North-West India. Moderate to heavy rain is probable in North-East India during the next 24 hours.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Jewish Chronicle* writes:—"Much comment has been excited in Russian circles by the conspicuously unsectarian character of the Czar's coronation manifesto and of the list of honours and decorations issued on the same occasion. Decorations of the White Eagle, St. Valdimir, St. Anne, and St. Stanislaus Orders are distributed among the leading ecclesiastics of all the chief denominations in the Empire, and it is noteworthy that the Jewish Rabbis figure immediately after the non-orthodox Christian ecclesiastics. Unusual consideration, too, has been shown for Jewish susceptibilities by giving the Rabbis a special gold medal instead of the gold cross usually worn with the riband of the Stanislaus Order."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 11.

A DECLINE in the English funds took place yesterday, say of 3-16ths per cent., at 113 3-8; but French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent., to 102. Indian Sterling Loan in London was unchanged at [illegible] Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16ths higher at £64 3-8. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered in London, at 31⅛d per oz.; and in New York, also, the metal was unchanged in value, with demand Exchange on London as before.

The only fresh financial news wired to-day from London by Reuter is an extra allotment of three lakhs of Council Bills on Bombay at the enhanced rate of 1s. 2 5-32d.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 32¼s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk. tone of the market flat; and, to-day, the quotation comes 32⅛s. sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening? Surats and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4d. per lb. and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions; as also were Surats. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 26,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 78,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 5,000 bales greater, at 65,000 bales. The week's Imports were 8,000 bales less, at 18,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 53,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 793,000 bales.

To-day, however, the price of spot American Cotton has receded again by 1-32d., to 3 31-32d. per lb.; Arrivals being unaltered in all positions, but Surats are also 1-32d. lower. The market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the Sales having been 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports have been *nil*.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 7-16 cents per lb.; but Futures were 7 points lower for September, and 9 points lower for December, at 6·55 cents, and 6·52 cents., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*., compared with 400 bales last year, and 100 bales the year before.

Reuter telegraphs under yesterday's date that the Washington Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of the Cotton crop is 92¼ per cent., against 82 7-16 per cent. last year.

The price of spot Cotton has given way 1-16 cent. per lb. to-day, to 7 3-8 cents.; and Futures have further declined 8 points and 6 points, respectively, for September and December. The Receipts at the Ports are again *nil* as against 500 bales in 1895, and 600 bales in 1894. The Cotton in sight yesterday was 6,920,000 bales compared with 6,900 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Shipments of Piece-Goods and Yarns.—The shipments to this Port for the month of June were, as will be seen from the statistics which we give below, considerably lighter in the case of the principal item of *Plain Cottons* than in May, though not far from double the amount of the missions in June last year; but in the other items of *Cloth* they were upon about the same scale as in May, though about double what they were in June 1895. For the first six months of the current year, shipments of *Cotton Goods* to Bombay still show a large excess compared with the missions in the corresponding six months of last year. Shipments of *Yarn* show an increase in each comparison.

		June 1896.	May 1896.	June 1895.
Bombay—				
Plain Cottons...	yds.	31,900,000	39,100,000	17,050,000
Coloured do. ...	„	4,950,000	4,300,000	2,550,000
Printed do. ...	„	8,400,000	8,350,000	4,750,000
Twist	lbs.	1,200,000	850,000	550,000
Calcutta—				
Plain Cottons...	yds.	85,450,000	78,800,000	73,400,000
Coloured do. ...	„	5,850,000	5,500,000	5,050,000
Printed do. ...	„	4,600,000	4,400,000	3,400,000
Twist	lbs.	950,000	1,000,000	1,150,000
Madras—				
Plain Cottons...	yds.	3,350,000	3,900,000	4,500,000
Coloured do. ...	„	1,150,000	1,100,000	600,000
Printed do. ...	„	1,150,000	1,800,000	1,350,000
Twist	lbs.	1,400,000	1,600,000	500,000
Bombay only for 6 months—			1896.	1895.
Plain Cottons	yds.		265,400,000	197,800,000
Coloured do.	„		29,200,000	17,600,000
Printed do.	„		53,700,000	33,550,000
Twist	lbs.		6,000,000	5,700,000

COTTON.—The local Mills have again been practically the only buyers of this staple here to-day, having taken some 2,800 bales, consisting of 450 Khundwa, at Rs. 183; 400 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 166½; 350 Bengal, at Rs. 155-60; 300 each of Bhusawal, at Rs. 169; Veerumgaum, at Rs. 176-82½; and Wadwan, at Rs. 175-80; 200 each of Akola, at Rs. 175; and Dhulia, at Rs. 166; and 100 each of Pachora, at Rs. 165; Bharampore, at Rs. 177; and Jaora, at Rs. 165. Exporters have bought only 100 Dhollera, at Rs. 182; and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 154. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—A small export business has been passing in both these markets to-day, and our quotations in each case are unaltered, while a steady feeling has prevailed in the former, and a quiet tone in the latter.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,227	bales.
Wheat	1,952	cwts.
Linseed	2,441	„
Rapeseed	4,461	„
Poppyseed	937	„
Groundnuts	1,550	„
Castorseed	2,176	„
Rice	991	„

FREIGHTS are very quiet, and no fresh business whatever has transpired to-day. Quotations are nominally unchanged in the absence of actual transactions to test them.

EXCHANGE opened with a firmer feeling at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits, being an advance of 1-32d. on the closing quotations of the previous evening. Merchants' Bills have been very scarce to-day, and there has been little enquiry of any kind, the market closing as follows —

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2¼d.	„
Francs do.	1·49¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone to-day, and rates which opened 109 1-8 for Money, and 109 for Account, declined 1-16 per cent., but rallied before closing, and left off as they had opened.

SHARES.—We note the following changes in our list this evening:—An advance of Rs. 15 in Framjee Petit, Rs. 10 each in Indo-China and Soonderdas; Rs. 5 in Hindustan; and a decline of Rs. 30 in Coorla, Rs. 25 in Hope, Rs. 10 in Western India; Breul's Cawnpore Press are Rs. 5 higher, and Volkart Rs. 20 lower; Bombay and Burmah have advanced Rs. 25 in the first issue.

OPIUM REVENUE.

The opium revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1896-97, up to 7th July 1896 are as follows:—

	In July 1896. Bengal.	In June 1896. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	42,25,000	14,00,000	56,25,000
Actual	42,82,600	11,02,075	53,84,675
Better than Estimate	57,600	......	...
Worse than Estimate......	....	2,97,925	2,40,325

Four sales of Bengal opium and three months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of July 1896. Bengal.	To end of June 1896. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	1,69,00,000	40,00,000	2,09,00,000
Actual	1,71,11,405	25,41,500	1,96,52,525
Better than Estimate	2,11,025	......	.....
Worst than Estimate	..	14,58,500	12,47,475

THERMOMETER READINGS.

STURDAY NIGHT.—JULY 11.

10 p.m.	81·8

SUNDAY, JULY 12.

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	78·6
2 p.m.	79·0
4 p.m.	78·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—June 22, at The Bays, Oakhill road, Putney, wife of J Vernon Cooke, Bombay District Police, of a son.

JELLICOE—June 19, at Southsea, Hants, wife of James T. Jellicoe, Indian Forest Service, of a son.

SHAKESPEAR—June 18, at Blackpool, near Dartmouth, wife of the late Major G C C Shakespear, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—STEVENS—June 17, at St Ann's, Kew, George H Allen, third son of George Allen, of Sunnyside, Orpington, to Violet Mary, elder daughter of W A Stevens, R N, of Maze road, Kew, and granddaughter of the late Capt Johnjames Somerville, Madras Native Infantry.

ANDERSON—TEMPLE—June 18, at St Peter's, Streatham, the Rev Francis Mulock Anderson, of Ellesborough, Tring, third surviving son of the late W M Anderson, Head Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, to Ethel Mary, only daughter of the late George Temple, of Forrest hill.

BARING-GOULD—HILL—June 10, at St John's, Upper Norwood, the Rev Arthur Baring-Gould, M A, of Low Trenchard, Devon, to Maud, only daughter of Mr Henry Hill, of H M's India Office, and of Dilston House, Upper Norwood.

DUNDAS—ALLEN—June 20, at St Michael and All Angels' N Kensington, W, Thomas Duncan, son of Col Ralph B Dundas, Retired List, Bengal Army, of Streatham hill, to Marian Grace, youngest daughter of the late F T Allen, Barrister-at-law, of Bath, and of Mrs F T Allen, of 49, Oxford-gardens, W.

BENTON—SIMPSON—June 23, at St Margaret's, Westminster, Capt William Gordon Benton, late 17th Lancers, eldest son of the late James Hall Benton, to Sylvia, younger daughter of Sir Benjamin Simpson, K C I E.

SMITH—BADDELEY—May 16, at Christ's Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev G H Westcott, Lieut Frederick Vincent Smith, IV B C, eldest son of Lieut-General O L Smith, late Bengal Staff Corps, to Emily Grace, daughter of Colonel Baddeley, R A.

DEATHS.

BRUCE—June 14, at 34, Jermyn street, St James's square, London, Col Alexander Bruce, late Bengal Army.

DRAKE BROCKMAN—June 24, Isabella Forbes, wife of Brig Surg Lieut Col E F Drake Brockman, I M S (Retired), of 15, Quex-road, Kilburn N W.

LATHAM—June 17, at Tonbridge, Col Hugh Latham, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery, aged 56.

MEARS—June 10, at Rewfant road, Balham, Austin Mears, late of Ajmir, Rajputana States.

POTTS—June 17, at Folkestone, Henry Hart Potts, late Commander Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, 81.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

VURJIVANDAS—July 12, at his residence, Westfield, Bombay, Mr. Vurjivandas Madhowdas, aged 80 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives. Funeral takes place this (Monday) morning, at 6 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAWSON—July 2, at Mooltan, the wife of Surgeon-Captain C B Lawson, A M S, of a daughter.

READ—July 5, at La Martiniere College, Lucknow, the wife of Thomas Richard Read, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BAUMANN—July 3, at Sigra, Benares, after four days illness, of acute hepatitis, the Rev Charles Baumann, Ph D, C M S.

DURWARD—June 27, at Phulcherra Tea Estate, from fever, James Durward, Divisional Manager, Phalcherra Division, South Sylhet Tea Co, Ld, aged 41 years.

FRENCH—July 8, at No 112, Armenian Street, Black Town, Melville Donald, the infant son of Charles A and Letitia French, aged 8 months and 18 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1896.

SINCE India is promised a gold standard at the earliest opportunity, and in default of that boon the rehabilitation of the rupee mainly depends on an increased supply of gold, we have a special interest in every addition that is made to the output of the one precious metal which the demonetisation of silver has left to a suffering world. Hitherto we have been looking to South Africa as the source of the new Pactolus which is to bring affluence to the victims of a rupee nearly fifty per cent. below par. But America, which gave mankind the mines of Peru and the placers of California, is not yet played out. There is a new Eldorado which if it realises even half the expectations founded in the results already obtained will make the fame and fortune of a plateau in one of the newer States and rival the mineral riches of the Rand. The newest Eldorado known by the absurd name of Cripple Creek is located near the foot of Pike's Peak in Colorado. But the vile vulgarity of such a designation fades away when we learn that the production of gold in that mountain plateau already exceeds the output of Western Australia. In 1895 the gold of Western Australia did not exceed 231,512 ounces, while that of Cripple Creek ran to 400,000 ounces. The prosperity of both these gold-mining districts has been continuous, but the new American centre has nearly doubled the yield of the new Australian, and it is confidently expected that this year will see a yield more than twice in excess of that of "Westralia." It is not safe to accept without reservation the statements of the financial prophets whose motives are not always of the purest, and whose figures are not always the most reliable. But the figures given of the output to date are official, and may be accepted as authentic. It has to be said also for the Colorado gold region that much of its ore is of a remarkably pure quality, and that its yield has increased at a more rapid rate even than that of Witwatersrand. As evidence of the richness of the ground we have the fact that in one month last year 50,000 ounces of gold were extracted out of less than 25,000 tons of ore; while on the Rand in the same month, the yield was no more than 178,430 ounces out of 303,060 tons of rock mined. Cripple Creek is still a small place, and only a very insignificant proportion of its resources has been tapped. It is not difficult, therefore, to foresee that, if the out turn goes on increasing at the present rate, Colorado will in a year or two become as famous for its gold as were California, New South Wales, and Victoria nearly half-a century ago, and as famous as South Africa is nowadays. Capitalists, who at first fought shy of it, are now working the Cripple Creek boom for all it is worth, and are devoting their energies to making money out of the situation as a pleasing—and it may be more profitable—diversion from West Australia. In London alone the past few weeks have seen the flotation of several companies to work Cripple Creek mines. We should be exceedingly sorry to suggest to any man that he should forthwith invest all his spare money in Cripple Creek. That is not our business. It is ours merely to chronicle the fact that this place is the Eldorado of 1896 just as Westralia was the favoured spot of 1894-5, and to point out to those who may be tempted to part with their savings on the strength of some specious prospectus that many rotten properties are being foisted off upon the foolish, and that practically all the locations at present known to be good have been taken up by men on the spot. There is always much money lost out of booms of this sort—witness, for example, the Londonderry fiasco near Coolgardie. On the other hand, it is certain that much money is to be made by those who are judicious out of booms of this same sort, and it is beyond question that much money is being made just now at Cripple Creek. It only remains to be seen whether Cripple Creek has or has not come to stay. The wires are extending, and the continuous success met with by the miners who flooded the district when the silver market collapsed in 1893 is at least a good augury for the future.

It is recorded that in the early days of the camp—that is, in 1891 or 1892—a local poet wrote that "the scenery is being shipped." The rhythm may be somewhat at fault, but the statement had at least the merit of truth. The miners in those days were simply digging just below the roots of the grass and shipping the earth to the smelters. For some time it was doubtful whether the Creek had in it the wakings of a deep mining camp, and this period was an anxious one for the mine owners and all others who were interested. With depth came new and richer finds, and the question has now been settled beyond all doubt—Cripple Creek is a deep-mining camp. "Finds" often vary up to eight dollars and more in value on the surface, and with development much richer ore is naturally obtained. The value of that shipped to the smelters ranges from £5 to £60 per ton, and even the lowest grade stuff which is of necessity hoisted up is worth £4 or £5 per ton. These results must be regarded as in every way satisfactory. The output is certainly more remunerative than in either of the previous periods—1874 and 1885—of mining excitement in this particular district for the reason that this is the first time operations have been conducted on a large scale and in a scientific manner. Here are the figures for the four years previous to last year:—1891, 10,000 oz.; 1892, 30,000 oz.; 1893, 125,000 oz.; and 1894, 200,000 oz. Cripple Creek has already become a factor of considerable importance in the American output of gold. The value of the metal mined in all the United States last year was 48,399,000 dollars, of which Colorado's share was (in round figures) 13,000,000 dollars, 8,000,000 of this last being the contribution of Cripple Creek alone. And America still holds a proud place among gold-producing countries. Last year its share was 2,152,877 oz., a total exceeded only by the Rand, which mined 2,277,635 oz. Australia took third place with a round 2,000,000 oz., and Russia came forth with 1,495,000 oz. In all four countries the yield has gone on increasing steadily for years; thus, for 1892, the respective outputs were: Rand, 1,151,000 oz.; Australia, 1,638,000 oz.; United States, 1,597,000 oz.; and Russia, 1,200,000 oz. If the yield of rich ore in Cripple Creek keeps up—a problematical but not remote contingency—America has a very fair chance of taking the lead of the Rand.

One circumstance that has tended to retard the development of Cripple Creek is its inconvenient location. It was in a large measure because communication was bad that the earlier booms in this locality were not so successful as the prospectors might have desired. The place stands 9,500 feet above the sea, and six years ago the nearest market was Denver, and the only means of conveyance was the stage waggon over rough mountain tracks haunted by desparadoes and refugees from Western justice. Matters are different now. Within two years of the rush of 1891 Cripple Creek had ceased to be a collection of nondescript shanties. It had been converted into a town lighted by electricity, supplied with trolley cars, and its own "live" newspapers, and connected with the railway system of the country by two lines of railroad. They do things differently now from what they did in the days of Roaring Camp and Poker Flat. The place has two or three exchanges, and the jobbers in real estate are said—no doubt truthfully—to be making fortunes. Denver also has put up some extra stock exchanges, and even Colorado springs has caught the infection, and the sojourners at that fashionable resort vile away the time by dealing in Cripple Creek shares. They are the men who make the most money out of the boom. They have the advantage of being sufficiently near the gold fields to find out the truth for themselves if they want to do so, and we may be sure that not much that is good is allowed to pass through their hands and find its way to London. But there seem to be plenty of valuable pickings for those who can stumble on the right mine. For instance, the proprietor of the Independence mine has compulsorily restricted the output of that mine to £25,000 per month!

SPECIAL enquiries are now in progress with a view to developing largely the export of wool from India to Japan. Recently a commercial representative of that country, with a view to seeing what prospects exist for such a trade to be successfully carried on, paid a visit to Karachi, where the bulk of this product which leaves India is exported. He brought to Bombay a number of samples of the various kinds of wool obtainable in the Karachi market, and they will be duly sent to Japan for examination. There are at present seven woollen mills in that country, but the indigenous production of wool is very small indeed. Numerous experiments have been made on different Government farms in Japan for years past with a view to introduce sheep farming on a considerable scale. But sheep will not thrive there, and all these efforts have been as fruitless as the endeavours of the Government of India to introduce exotic cottons in Bengal, Broach, and elsewhere. Some scientists attribute this failure to grow sheep to the soil, which is too rich and black for them, while others trace it to the volcanic disturbance and tidal waves which, as lately evidenced by the Kamaishai disaster, work such havoc in many parts of the Island Kingdom. Whatever the cause may be, the fact remains that while the Japanese require very large quantities of wool for the textile manufactures now carried on, they are obliged to import almost all the raw material. It has hitherto come chiefly from Australia and China. In 1893 the former country sent 459,720 catty of this product to the land of the Rising Sun, and China's contribution was 411,706 catty. In 1894, the shipments increased to 605,802 catty of Australian wool and 744,466 of China, and last year they rose to no less than 1,216,195 catty from Australia, and 1,145,711 from China. In the same triennium the imports from India amounted to 77,269 catty in 1893, 107,727 in 1894, and 406,060 last year. It will thus be seen that the exports from this country to Japan, although far below those from the two other countries, has made very rapid strides during the period that Japan has had a consular representative in Bombay. Our competition is at present with China, whose wool is much cheaper and coarser than that from Australia, but is considered to fully answer the purposes for which it is needed. The Japanese have long regarded the indents of the expensive Australian wools as an extravagance to be reduced as soon as ever adequate sources of supply become available elsewhere, and the increase in the exports from India of late has led them to look to this country to fill the gap. Owing partly to the very heavy freights charged, partly to the highly protective policy of the colonies, and partly to the absence of banking facilities in Australia—where Japanese immigration is looked upon as only a trifle less objectonable than that of John Chinaman—it frequently happens that it is actually cheaper to buy Australian wool in the London market than to obtain it direct from the country where it is grown. The shipping trade between Japan and Australia is practically monopolised by two companies, the Eastern and Australian, and the China Navigation Company, and they keep up very high rates. Another matter which Japanese statesmen have in view in wishing to transfer trade from Australia to India is that the Australian colonies have indicated to the Home Government that they do not care to become parties to the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty: they prefer to retain their highly protective policy rather than share in the reciprocal advantage the treaty which comes into force three years hence will confer. It now remains to be seen how far the combination of circumstances unfavourable to Australian exports will stimulate trade from this country. Many writers hold that the restriction of grazing land through extension of cultivation and the establishment of forest reserves will preclude any material enhancement of the traffic in Indian wool. The requirements of the country, it is urged, are such as to lead to the expectation that the export trade will decline rather than expand. But it is to be remembered that a very large proportion of the wool used in and exported from India, comes from beyond the North-West Frontier and from Persia, and there is no reason to suppose that the supply in those quarters is so limited as to prevent a large growth in exports from India to meet Japanese need. A competent and close observer of the Far Eastern market writes to us that he is of opinion that there is no reason whatever why India should not supply Japan with as large a quantity of wool as China now does, and he remarks that if the trade is pushed this will soon be done.

THE Marriage Reform Association has good cause to be elated that the deceased wife's sister after waiting so long at the door of the House of Lords has at last had her claims accepted. With the help of the Royal Princes this has been done by a majority of thirty-eight votes. But the victory is not yet entirely won. Of late years the Bill has always been introduced into the Upper Chamber first, as it has been felt that if that barrier was once passed, a majority of the Commons would readily accept it. As, however, the month that remains before the present session is dissolved is heavily mortgaged for the discharge of business deemed essential by the Government, it is somewhat doubtful whether time will be found to get the Bill through the Commons. There would be no difficulty if the minority of High Churchmen who share the views of the Bishops on this matter, would consent to the verdict the majority of the House is prepared to give. But they are more likely to strenuously oppose the Bill, and in that case the chances are that, merely for want of time, the victory of the deceased wife's sister will once more be deferred. Members will not postpone their grouse shooting to a later date than August 12 on her account.

WE are able to state on the best authority that the rumour that Sir Charles Ollivant will resign from the Civil Service and succeed Mr. Barnett on his retirement from the Agency of the G. I. P. Railway Company, is without foundation. The Chief Secretary has no intention of resigning the Service; nor does Mr. Barnett retire from the agency.

THE Hon. Mr. Nugent was one of the passengers by yesterday's mail boat. On the occasion of his assumption of his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, a salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at sunrise, this morning.

UMRA KHAN of Chitral fame, who has been staying in Bombay for some weeks past, left for Cabul on Saturday by the B.B. and C.I. Railway line in company of his followers.

THE Punjab is likely to be one of the first provinces in which legislation will be undertaken for relieving the indebtedness of the agricultural population, but some time will elapse before a Bill is presented to the Imperial Legislative Council.

IT is believed that what are known as the South Indian Railway terms will be adopted in connection with the Burma Railways, that is, the new Company will receive 2½ per cent. on such capital as they may put into the undertaking with a share of the surplus profits.

MAGISTRATES and police officers in India receive many strange petitions, observes the *Pioneer*, but quite one of the most incoherent has recently come to hand in a district of the N.-W. Provinces. The anonymous writer thereof desires to denounce certain persons as robbers and dacoits, and he makes out a list beginning "Robber No. 1" and ending with No. 28. But before arriving at this definite result he allows his imagination to run riot in the maddest manner. Unless dacoities are stopped he assures the authorities that "throne, crown and Crystal Palace will shortly fly from England, India and the world altogether;" and he beseeches the Collector, District Police Superintendent and Cantonment Magistrate to "consider this particularly to your exintelligent temperature." The babu has evidently coined some new expressions for the occasion, for he asks that the robbers may be treated to "cane-flogging, jailing and executioning" for having stolen his "golden-brick boxes, sequin boxes and golden carcasses." The villains are alleged to have also "treated deceptionally the English fashionable military and civil officers," though in what manner is not detailed. The Government offices are alleged to have been looted "categorically" to the tune of thousands of lakhs. But we need not proceed further: the petitioner is evidently as mad as a March hare and his memory plays strange freaks with the language which he acquired when he was at school or college. If he dons "sword, tunic and helmet" to catch the dacoits as he hints may be the case, he may find himself "deceptionally" conveyed to a lunatic asylum and comfortably provided for there during the remainder of his days.

IT may be noted as a somewhat curious fact, observes a contemporary, that no news has been received for some weeks of the progress made by the Amir's troops in the subjugation of Kafiristan. The Peshawar bazaar even has no stories to produce regarding the operations, while the traders who come from Kabul profess ignorance on the subject. It may therefore be reasonably concluded that the Kafirs have submitted to superior force, and that Afghan authority is established over most of the country. The summer months are most favourable for the movements of troops, and the three columns which were in position to march into the heart of Kafiristan last April should have explored most of the valleys by this time. The absence of exciting news will be most disappointing to the busy bodies in England who foretold massacre and pillage when the Afghans again advanced after the winter campaign. As we have all along contended the Kafirs are not cast in an heroic mould and their resistance to the invaders has been very similar to that which obtains in the territory held by independent tribes all over Central Asia. There are one or two fights at the outset of a war and then resistance fades away. Our own troops have realised this a score of times on the North-West border, and Ghulam Hyder's force is undergoing a similar experience. Kafiristan will in all probility be as peaceful, a few months hence, as the Hazarajat, particularly if the Amir follows out his policy of interfering as little as possible with the religions of the people. The Kafirs are not to be compulsorily converted to Mahomedanism, though certain advantages are held out to all who change their belief. This bait has proved too tempting to be resisted by many of the clans, and in the eastern districts village after village has broken away from the tyrannical rule of the Kafir priesthood and listened to the mullahs who have a fine field of work before them. So far as we can judge, the Amir will complete his conquest of Kafiristan without having to move more troops into the country.

A NEW commercial treaty was signed at Brussels, on June 23, between M. de Favereau, representing Belgium, and Viscount Aoki, representing Japan.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PASSING OF THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill has passed through the Lords.

LATER.

The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill passed the Lords by a majority of thirty-eight votes.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, Duke of York, and Duke of Fife supported the Bill.

THE DISMISSAL OF MR. LE MESURIER FROM THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to a question put by Mr. Redmond in the Commons, said he had received a memorial signed by nine thousand Mussalmans of Ceylon complaining of the dismissal of Mr. Le Mesurier from the Civil Service.

The most influential members of the Mussalman community had, he said, abstained from signing the memorial.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

In the Eton and Harrow cricket match, Eton scored 386.

Harrow 218 in the first and 255 in the second innings for eight wickets.

The match was drawn.

In the match between the Australians and the Players, the latter were [illegible]aten by an innings and 137 runs.

THE MADAGASCAR BILL.

PARIS, JULY 11.

The Senate has passed the Bill making Madagascar a French Colony.

RESIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, JULY 11.

The Italian Cabinet have resigned, owing to the resignation of the Minister for War, because the Cabinet had decided to postpone the discussion on the Military Bills for November.

The King has charged the Marquis di Rudini to reconstruct the Cabinet.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JULY 10.

Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, a former member of Congress, has been unanimously nominated the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency on the fifth ballot.

Mr. Bland withdrew after leading in three ballots.

JULY 11.

Mr. Bryan, the Democratic Candidate, who has been nominated for the Presidency, is thirty-six years of age, and an extremest Silverite.

The delegates from Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, declined to nominate any candidate on the Chicago platform.

The Democratic disruption is complete.

LATER.

Mr. Sewall, of Marine State, has been nominated the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of the cotton crop is 92½ per cent. against 82 7-16 per cent., last year.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

A CRUELTY PREVENTION SOCIETY FOR AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDNAGAR, JULY 12.

An influential meeting of the leading native merchants was held, yesterday evening, in the hall of the Stewart Cotton Market, under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Nassarwanji Cursetji, for the purpose of taking steps to form a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a Hospital for Animals in connection with the local pinjrapole. Mr. Edulji Rustomji, Vice-President of the local Municipality, explained in Marathi the object of the meeting. Mr. K. M. Shroff, secretary, B. S. P. C. A., who was especially invited to confer with the merchants, and advise on the subject, was requested to address the meeting. Mr. Shroff explained at length the formation and working of the institutions in Bombay. It was then resolved to communicate with the Collector and other officials on the subject, and convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of Nagar to form a society, and found an hospital. A provisional committee was formed to arrange all the details. After a vote of thanks to Mr. K. M. Shroff, the meeting dispersed.

DEATH OF MR. SHERIARJI PESTONJI SOLBHAISETT.

BROACH, JULY 11.

Sett Sheriarji Pestonji Solbhaisett, the father of Khan Bahadur N. S. Ginwalla, died this morning, at the venerable age of 78. He was the pioneer of silk manufacture in the Bombay Presidency, and the author of several books, among others, the well-known English book, "Bertholde."

DEATH OF MAJOR GEOGHEGAN.

DEESA, JULY 12.

Major Geoghegan, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, died at Deesa, to-day, from liver abscess. His demise is much regretted, especially as he was on the eve of succeeding to the command of his regiment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 10.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 5-32

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-8
Bar Silver	31½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	78,000	bales.
" " Surats	16,000	"
" Imports of Cotton	18,000	"
" " Surats	Nil.	
" Stock of Cotton	793,000	"
" " Surats	58,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 26.

THE MINISTERIAL SITUATION.

ALMOST all the talk of the week has been about the collapse, for this Session at least, of the Education Bill, and the rather humiliating position which the Government at present occupy. It was clear that the arrangement notified at the Foreign Office to adjourn the Session until January and to hang up the Education Bill in the meanwhile, would have to be reconsidered. The Cabinet met to decide the question on Saturday. It was expected that in order to avoid giving offence to the Church party they would settle to meet in the Autumn in order to fulfil as early as possible the pledges given by them to the supporters of Voluntary schools. The result of their deliberations proved to be somewhat of a surprise. There is to be no Autumn Session and no adjournment. The Education Bill has been dropped, and the subject will be resumed next year. The only portion of the original plan adhered to is the early opening of the Session of 1897. The Houses will meet in January, as they ought to have done this year, and probably would have done if the Government, misled by the Duke of Devonshire's incessant declaration that all the country needed was a period of repose, had not supposed that the nation cared very little whether Parliament sat or not. Although the decision come to by the Cabinet on Saturday leaked out, Mr. Balfour's authoritative statement in the House was waited with much interest. The right hon. gentleman admitted a miscalculation, but of course put the blame primarily on the shoulders of the wicked Opposition. If the merits of an Opposition were to be estimated by the magnitude of their oratorical output, hon. members opposite were the most meritorious Opposition which this country ever had. In five nights only two lines of the first clause had been passed. The Home Rule Bill had been in Committee only five days when Mr. J. Morley moved the closure on the first clause which set up an Irish Parliament in Dublin, and yet they had now been engaged for the same time in discussing the first two lines of a measure that merely entrusted to existing local authorities duties which those authorities were thoroughly competent to perform. In her old age the Mother of Parliaments was becoming somewhat garrulous, and under the circumstances it was obviously impossible for the Government to adhere to their scheme. And so on. With regard to the credit of the Government, he confessed he did not feel moved by any of the objections he had heard under that head. Undoubtedly they had made a miscalculation and the result had been the loss of eleven days of Parliamentary time. Still, he was too familiar with incidents of this kind to feel that this was in any respect an important factor in the perennial contest between the two sides of the House, as he hardly remembered a year in which a measure of equal magnitude had not been abandoned by the Government of the day. There were, however, much more important issues than the credit or discredit of a particular Government or Minister. That which did not depend upon the changes and chances of political life was the permanent credit of the House of Commons. It should be remembered that the members of the House, and they alone, were the guardians of that credit. The Press, however, well instructed, and the great mass of the community, however politically zealous, could never form a true estimate of the procedure of the House. It was from this point of view that he deeply regretted the evidence of Parliamentary decay which last week especially, but in some respects the whole of the Session, had shown.

As was to be expected, Sir William Harcourt (whose Parliamentary strategy is extolled by his admirers, and who for the leader of a "disunited and discredited minority" is doing very well) did not accept this view of the "most abject surrender which has ever been declared to Parliament," to quote from a somewhat exaggerated pœan in a Liberal organ. Even the Unionist papers, though they dwell on the garrulity of the Opposition, all agree that the Government must bear the chief responsibility for this damaging failure. The *St. James's Gazette* in particular is very candid. "To err," it says, "is human; and Ministers, like other people, must make mistakes. But when a Government has mismanaged its business so badly that it has to execute a humiliating, almost a degrading, retreat in the face of the enemy, it is not very fair or candid, nor even quite gentlemanly, to lay the blame of the failure on everybody else." To silence the Opposition was the *St. James's* points out, a task of no great difficulty. But it could not silence its friends. "That," proceeds the Unionist paper, "is the plain truth of the matter. The really serious amendments—those which knocked the sawdust out of the unhappy Bill—were moved from the Unionist side. It was Sir John Lubbock who brought the majority down by more than fifty per cent. It was Sir Albert Rollit who got Mr. Balfour to throw over Sir John Gorst. It was Mr. Whitmore who gave voice to the protest of London. It was Sir John Kennaway who hammered the final nail into the coffin of the ill-starred measure." Though not quite so frank the rest of the Unionist press from the *Times* downwards are very severe on Mr. Balfour's mismanagement, and some of them plainly tell him that if instead of priding himself in not reading the papers he were to devote a little time to the study of the journals of public opinion, he would make fewer mistakes. The *Times* observes that the Leader of the House has had a sharp lesson, and hopes he will profit by it. He is plainly told that he has to regain his character as a man of business and to restore to his followers the confidence that belongs to a commanding and united majority. The lobby gossip is that Mr. Balfour who prefers the refined seclusion of his study to the noisy publicity of the House of Commons is more disheartened than he shows by what has happened, and that he would not be sorry to retire from Parliamentary life. But Mr. Balfour's blunders are not irretrievable, and his withdrawal is out of the question just now, when the party would be quite unable to agree as to who should be his successor.

THE PAY OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

The joint minute of Sir James Peile and Field-Marhal Sir Donald Stewart, together with a minute from the pen of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, was published yesterday as a Parliamentary paper. While, as I mentioned at the time on high authority, Sir D. Stewart and Sir J. Peile resolutely opposed the arrangement to pay the ordinary expenses of the Suakin expedition out of Indian revenues, Sir A. Arbuthnot takes the opposite view. Most unbiassed persons will, I should imagine, regard the arguments, so succinctly presented by the two dissentient councillors as unanswerable, and Mr. Maclean and others who have taken up this subject will be more determined than ever to fight the question out unless the Government have the grace to give way. It may or may not be significant that Sir J. Peile and Sir D. Stewart in their minute speak of the resolutions submitted to the Council by Lord George Hamilton as having been carried by "a majority of members present." If there were, as seems to be implied, absentees when the question was disposed of on May 15 it would be interesting to know their names, and whether they are for or against putting upon India a burden she ought never to be required to bear. Will the Government surrender? The feeling that this will be the best course for them to take is very widespread, and, as I have previously had occasion to observe, is by no means confined to Liberals. If only Liberals objected the Government would not have much reason to be afraid, because their objection is a matter of course and is not entirely based on considerations outside party. A prominent Unionist journal informs us that "the opinion is growing in Parliament as well as outside that the Imperial Government ought to pay the whole cost of these soldiers," and adds that "if an opportunity is taken to ascertain the feeling of the House of Commons on the matter a considerable number of Ministerialists will probably vote against a proposal to charge any part of the cost to India." It is rarely that so much unanimity is shown as has been displayed on this question, and the Government will be wise if, profiting by their bitter experience during the past fortnight, they think twice before driving any portion of their supporters to extreme measures. Mr. John Morley of course finds fault with the Government for sending a force of Indian troops to Suakin at all. It is needless to say that Sir D. Stewart and Sir J. Peile do not look at the matter from the same point of view. They even accept the principle that India ought to contribute to the cost of military operations outside India if she can be shown to have a direct and substantial interest in such operations. "In the present case," they say, "we do not find that India has a direct and substantial interest in the recovery of the Soudan by Egypt. The Egyptian Government and Canal were not in any danger. The case simply is that, as the power of the Mahdi and the Dervishes appears to be breaking up, the moment was thought opportune for striking a vigorous blow." If they argue England charges India for the entire cost of the recruit from the moment when he leaves England to join the garrison of India, why should India bear the cost of the soldiery it has trained when they leave India to join the garrison at Suakin? Some people think that they would have been justified by following up this proposition with another. They might have asked: If it is right that India should contribute to the cost of military operations outside India when she has a direct and substantial interest in such operations, why should not England contribute to the cost of military operations outside England when she has a direct and substantial interest in such operations. England, I believe, has not yet offered to pay the ordinary expenses of the British soldiers employed in the Chitral Campaign. Sir A. Arbuthnot, in expressing disagreement from the views of his colleagues, holds that India has a very direct and substantial interest in the safety and tranquillity of Egypt and in safeguarding that country from attack; but it was hardly necessary for him to write a minute to say this. He seems not quite to comprehend the point made by Sir J. Peile and Sir D. Stewart; but he is less irrelevant when in conclusion he says:—"On general grounds I regard the employment of Indian troops upon a duty of this nature as highly conducive to the interests of the Empire, as well from an Indian as from an Imperial point of view. Such an employment fosters that most valuable sentiment of solidarity between our British and our Indian troops, and it tends to raise our military prestige in the eyes of other nations." No doubt, but why should we not pay for the privilege of having our military prestige raised in the eyes of other nations?

THE OPERATIONS ON THE NILE.

The news from the main body of the Soudan Expedition continues to be very satisfactory, but lest we should be lulled into false security by the easy victory secured at Ferkeh, Sir John Adye, a great authority, assures us that we are on the eve of a great campaign, and must not undervalue our enemies or the difficulties of military movements in a vast country, composed in a great measure of deserts. He holds that a conquest and eventual pacification of the Soudan is rapidly becoming inevitable; and as England is the only Power likely to undertake so great an enterprise, the time has arrived when we must carefully consider the nature and scope of the military preparations to be taken in hand. The troops at present on the field are not sufficient for the object in view. It will, he maintains, require a force in addition of at least five-and-twenty thousand men, two-thirds of whom would probably be British soldiers, and the remainder a contingent of native troops from India. As to the best line of advance opinions differ. Some consider it better to adhere to the long Nile route southwards; others prefer to take Suakin as a base, with a movement on Berber. It is probable that in the end both may be adopted. His own view inclines to the Suakin route—partly because the necessary troops, with their guns, horses, munitions, and stores of all kinds, can be readily assembled there both from Home and from India. Somewhat prematurely perhaps, he asks what is to be done with the Soudan when it has been captured? He emphatically protests against its being handed over again to Egypt. The inhabitants of the Soudan, he points out, are of distinct race from the people of Egypt. "Though ignorant and fanatical, they are brave and hardy, and it will be a terrible result of their accumulated misfortunes if they are again to be handed over to the detestable rule of Egyptian Pashas, who are notoriously unfit to govern their own country." In the meantime the rumours of Russian action with reference to our occupation of Egypt are being revived, and this morning M. Blowitz comments on a proposal which, he says, is about to be made by Russia for the settlement of the Egyptian question by the neutralization of Egypt under the guardianship of the European concert. "And this," says M. Blowitz's informant, "is the revenge of San Stefano."

SOUTH AFRICA.

The recrudescence in Mashonaland, and, the publication in London *a la* Chamberlain through a telegram agency of two rather sharply-worded telegrams from the redoubtable Dr. Leyds demanding *inter alia* the prosecution of Mr. Cecil Rhodes for his share in the Jameson raid, have attracted some attention here and on the Continent. In England and abroad, especially abroad, Dr. Leyds' messages were regarded as a distinctly unfriendly act, but it seems from the statement of the Boer Government since received that we were all wrong in the interpretation placed upon the State Secretary's words. It is singular how much "misunderstanding" there is respecting despatches sent to and received from the Transvaal authorities. It would avoid much difficulty if to every despatch or message could be added the words "This is meant to be friendly" or "This is not meant to be friendly." We should at any rate then know how we stand.

LI HUNG CHANG.

A question that is engaging the attention of the authorities in Whitehall just now is what sort of welcome shall be accorded to Li Hung Chang when he visits England next month. Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., intends to ask Mr. Curzon "in view of Li Hung Chang's services to British trade" what arrangements her Majesty's Government propose to make for his reception. The hon. member has probably been induced to move in the matter by a somewhat remarkable article in a recent issue of the *Times* and a still more remarkable letter in the same journal from the pen of that well-known authority on China, Professor R. K. Douglas. If Li Hung Chang, of whose "services to British trade" Sir Howard Vincent appears to think more highly than some persons who have an intimate acquaintance with the Celestial Empire, were the Emperor of China himself he could not have had more consideration paid to him than has marked his stay in Germany from the day of his arrival in Berlin. Although everything that is necessary will be done to make his stay in this country pleasant, we shall not lose our heads, as our Teutonic friends seem almost to have done. "We shall," says the *Times*, "treat him with the courtesy and the hospitality which we would accord to any other Oriental of distinction coming to England in the course of his travels. But it is not to be expected or desired [illegible] we should receive him with the strange parad[illegible]ur which has been extended to him in Rus[illegible] Germany, and with which, it is said, he is t[illegible] greeted in France. The Chinese statesman has no special mission, so far as we are aware, to the Government of this country, and it is not our national practice to welcome with official honours politicians who visit our shores in a private capacity." There is no apparent reason, the leading journal observes, why an exception should be made in Li Hung Chang's case. As Viceroy of Chi-li for a quarter-of-a-century our countrymen in that part of the world found him less impracticable than the usual run of Mandarins. But his amiability apart "the Talleyrand of Tient-tsin" Sir Howard Vincent notwithstanding did not do much to entitle him to the special regard of Englishmen. "He showed them no particular favour except, indeed, where it was his own palpable interest to do so. Neither his character nor his methods of administration were of a kind to excite their enthusiasm. They knew him for a very astute and not ill-natured cynic, gathering wealth and conducting affairs by recognized Chinese methods. They admired his ability, his pluck, and his dexterity, especially in his dealings with his own countrymen. They thought him about the best of his class; but they know that class too well to be in any danger of exaggerating the merits of even its most deserving member." Moreover, if the objects of Li's journey to the West are what they are generally believed to be, as [illegible] we should refrain fro[illegible] [illegible]e feet of the Chinese visit[illegible] shores.

The *Times* is [illegible] report that Li went to Moscow no[illegible] matter of courtesy to Russia, but in order [illegible]ct important engagements, and that the exte[illegible] of his travels to other European countries may have been intended as a blind. The words "special trade facilities" applied to Li's mission to Russia may, we are reminded mean anything, from a slight adjustment of rates and duties to the construction of a railway through Manchuria to a Chinese seaport under exclusively Russian control. The disposition of a censorious world to adopt this interpretation is rather heightened than otherwise by the circumstance that the Russians have repeatedly and emphatically denied that it is proposed to make such a railway to Port Arthur. There are other places besides Port Arthur—Talienwan is one—which would serve as a terminus for the Manchurian Railway. Still as the *Times* remarks, we cannot object if our interests are not menaced, and there are compensations elsewhere, in, for example, the utilization of Yun-nan and Sza-chuen, as natural outlets for British commerce. Professor Douglas thinks that Li's Continental friends are under an illusion, or, as he puts it, under the influence of the continued fascination which China exercises over the minds of European statesmen. Gratitude finds no place in Chinese policy, and if the receptions accorded to Li at Moscow and Berlin have any effect it will be to induce him to believe that the outer barbarians are still suppliants before the throne of the Son of Heaven—a belief which is so congenial to the majority of the Emperor's advisers that it is sure of a ready acceptance, and is equally sure to prompt a revival of the haughty contempt for foreigners which marked Chinese policy prior to the war. But even supposing—a large supposition—that Li accepted all these civilities at the value set upon them by their profferers, what power, Professor Douglas asks, has the Chinese envoy of giving effect to his views? His influence has been waning since he was transferred from Chi-li to Peking; his mission to Europe "has seemed a very doubtful compliment," and his enemies have gained by the failure of his naval and military preparations during the late war. All this may seem a little ungracious, but Professor Douglas's position as a Chinese expert entitles him to give us these words of caution, and to indulge the hope that as the great Chinaman—and Li Hung Chang is at any rate the most civilized of all Celestials—travels westward, a truer and, after all, a more effective attitude will be adopted towards him. Poor Yamagata, the representative of Japan, has been quite neglected, and no wonder he is returning hurriedly to the East. From the different treatment accorded to Li Hung Chang and Yamagata, one might almost suppose that in the recent war Japan was the vanquished and not the conqueror.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE AT OXFORD.

The ceremony of opening the now completed Indian Institute at Oxford, to be performed by Lord George Hamilton on Wednesday, promises to be a very intreresting event. For the convenience of Londoners the Great Western Railway Company have arranged to run a special train from Paddington, so as to arrive in time for luncheon at the Institute. The inauguration takes place in the afternoon, at half-past two, and at four Sir M. and Lady Monier Williams will give a conversazione at the Institute. Some Sanskrit odes, written and set to music expressly for the occasion by that distinguished musician, Raja Sir Sourindro Mohan Tagore, will be sung during the proceedings. As I have accepted an invitation to be present, I hope to be able next week to give you an account of the affair.

MR. MACLEOD'S CASE.

I was informed, a few days ago, that the representatives of the National Congress had decided to put themselves in communication with Lord Sandhurst before taking any steps in Parliament with reference to the above, but they appear to have changed their minds, for Sir William Wedderburn, yesterday, gave notice of a long question he proposes to ask on the subject next week. The terms of the question are as follows:—To ask the Secretary of State for India whether he has received a memorial from the Bombay Presidency Association against the appointment of Mr. C. N. Macleod, barrister-at-law, to be second judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court, and what his decision on that memorial has been: Whether, under the Secretary of State's Despatch of 12th September 1889, a barrister, in order to hold this post, must be of 10 years' standing, and possess a thorough knowledge of the vernacular languages; and whether Mr. Macleod possesses these qualifications: whether the Secretary of State has issued any unpublished instructions modifying the Despatch of September 1889; and, if so, whether he will lay them upon the table of the House: whether the appointment of Mr. Macleod involves the supersession of Mr. Cursetjee, the third judge, a barrister of 26 years' standing, who has served as a judge for 22 years, and has acted as first judge of the Court on the three occasions: and, whether, seeing that the fourth and fifth judges, who are also superseded, are officers of experience and long standing, the Secretary of State will veto the appointment of Mr. Macleod. It is not improbable that the attention of the House of Lords will also be called to this appointment by a peer, who interests himself in Indian questions, and who is almost the only member of the hereditary chamber who does.

A SUPERFLUOUS MINISTER.

But for the occasional intervention of the noble Lord alluded to, the post of Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India, when the head of the department, as in the present Ministry, sits in the House of Commons, would be practically a sinecure. Lord George Hamilton, when he entered upon office a year ago, resigned the Chairmanship of the School Board as he could not properly attend to both duties. The Earl of Onslow, on becoming Under-Secretary, did not surrender his active and able leadership of the Moderates in the London County Council, and it would have been absurd if he had done so, for there is nothing for him to do at Whitehall. His predecessor, Lord Reay, made some work for himself, but if rumour may be credited, the permanent officials did not relish his misdirected energy, as they rightly or wrongly thought it. Lord Onslow knows nothing about India, and does not attempt to interfere. It is said that he is rarely at the India Office, so absorbing is his County Council work, and he might almost forget that he has any connection with that establishment if he did not regularly receive his salary from Mr. Cave Brown, the Accountant-General. If the Secretary of State happens to be a peer and, therefore, debarred from sitting in the House of Commons, an Under-Secretary is absolutely necessary. When the Secretary of State is a Commoner no Under-Secretary is required. The few questions asked about India in the House of Lords could easily be answered by one of the Lords-in-waiting like your late Governor, Lord Harris. The saving would not be great; but it would be something. The pay of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary is £1,500 a year. It is money well-earned when he is in the House of Commons. It is money wasted when he is in the House of Lords. The Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, who do not seem to be making very rapid progress, so far as we can judge, and who when they are not examining Mr. Jacob, are examining Sir Henry Waterfield, and vice versa, might perhaps turn their attention to the above facts.

LADY DOCTOR FOR A NATIVE STATE.

The Travancore Government having applied to the Secretary of State for India to engage the services of a lady doctor for employment in their Medical Department, Lord George Hamilton has selected Miss L. M. Yardley for the appointment. Miss Yardley was a student of the London Free Hospital, and has in addition to professional qualifications a special fitness for the duties she is about to undertake, having resided in India for some years and being acquainted with Hindustani. She is expected to arrive in India in August next.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Col. A. Latham, R. (Ben.) A. Ret.; Col. A. Bruce, Ben. Ret.; Sir Augustus Harris; Sir. J. Prestwich; Sir S. L. Tilley; Hon. J. B. Robinson; Archdeacon Bardsley; Bishop of Qu'Appelle; Duc de Nemours; Dervish Pasha; Dowager Empress of China; Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* HINDUS.

THIS match, the most important fixture on the card up to date, was decided on Saturday, very much in favour of the Hindus. The Gymkhana eleven have been weighed in the balance, and found wanting, as they were only able to compile a poor fifty odd as their effort with the bat. It is all very well to lay the complaint on the ground, but as three of the eleven were distinctly yorked out, it seems rather to point to the conclusion that many of our batsmen can't play a straight ball with a straight bat. The Hindus have fully cancelled their defeat of last year, when Hair and Anderson worked such mischief amongst them and dismissed the eleven for some eighteen runs. They have very much improved in their batting, their style being much freer and more taking than that of last year. In Patkar they have a decidedly useful bowler, as he keeps a good length, and on Saturday having found a spot, kept on it, and was simply unplayable. The game was started at 1-55, after a ten minutes' wait owing to the unpunctuality of the visitors (why cannot the matches begin at the advertised time, we mean the play and not the arrival of the cricketers to commence at the proper time). Stephens having won the toss, took first choice of the wicket, and in company with Brookes started the game. The bowling was entrusted to Chonkar (Gymkhana end) and Patkar (Municipal end), who bowled unchanged throughout the brief essay of the home team. The game opened very slowly, both batsmen not seeming much at home with the attack. Brooks was the busier of the two, but when a dozen runs had been registered, ten of these being to Brookes' account, Patkar clean yorked him (12-1-10). Cheetham came next, and Stephens began to let out a bit, punishing both bowlers impartially. Cheetham, however, did not settle down, and a smart catch in the slips by Gosavi disposed of him for three. Carnegy filled the vacancy, but was at once bowled by Chonkar without scoring. The score now stood at 35 for three wickets, of which Stephens had contributed 22. Major Block joined his captain, when Stephens gave a hot chance to Bunda, who let him off. Patkar, however, equalized matters by bowling him the following ball. Stephens' innings of 22 was an invaluable one to his side, as it simply saved the team from crushing defeat. It was a good display of batting, and considering how good the bowling was, a very creditable performance. After the downfall of the captain's wicket, it became a mere procession to and fro the wicket till Anderson, the last man, put a little life into the game by hitting up ten runs before he lifted one into the hands of Chonkar. The innings closed for the miserable score of 57. Patkar's analysis is a very good one, reading 68 balls for 31 runs and seven wickets.

After the usual interval, the Hindus sent in at 3-4 Merchant and Kirtiker to face the bowling of Anderson and Cheetham, both slow bowlers. Much comment was raised on this generalship, as in the state of the ground many critics thought a fast bowler should have been tried at one end. Play was slow to a degree, two runs only being recorded for the first fifteen minutes. Kirtiker then hit an uppy one into the country, which Haydon failed to reach. Had the ground been firmer, another tale might have been told. Runs came slowly till 10 was hoisted on the board. The Gymkhana fielding was very close and good, and they were much faster after the ball than their opponents of Saturday. Clarke then took the ball from Cheetham, and began with a maiden over. Merchant occupied himself with Anderson, and a pull to leg for four brought up 20. A couple of runs later, Anderson turned the tables by getting him caught by Milne, at mid on. The out-going batsman had played a good useful innings, and had done much by his patience in taking the sting out of the Gymkhana bowling (22-1-13). Gosavi joined Kirtiker, and opened by crumping Anderson to the boundary. The new comer shaped well, getting well over and well on to the ball. Kirtiker then carted the express bowler for three, bringing up 30. Cheetham now went on at the Gymkhana end *vice* Anderson, and in his second over got Gosavi caught at point in playing forward to a short pitched ball (34-2-7).

Chonkar followed, but immediately lost Kirtiker, who was caught by Milne at cover point off a false hit (33-3-13). Modak joined Chonkar, and started by hitting Cheetham for a four, but he played on to Clarke directly after (4 for 36). Bunda was the next, hitting Clarke for two and Cheetham for 4. These two bats gave the best exhibition of batting on their side, and ran up the score. Anderson went on again for Cheetham, and Milne was at last tried instead of Clarke. This putting on of Milne altered the complexion of the whole game, as he bowled very well, and got four wickets for 9 runs. Chonkar drove the left hander for 4, but the next ball put a rising one into Anderson's hands at slip and retired for a well-played 19, the chief score for his side. Purshotam got his leg in front of one of Anderson's. Dadarkar was clean bowled, and so three wickets fell with the score unaltered at 67. Three byes brought up 70. Patkar whipped in, and runs came fairly fast with the help of extras till 81 were notched. Rain then came on, and the game was abandoned, the Hindus winning a well-deserved victory by 24 runs with one wicket to fall.

The following are the scores and analysis:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

B J B Stephens, b Patkar	22
J C Brooks, b Patkar	10
H Cheetham, c Gosavi, b Chonker	3
Capt G S Carnegy, b Chonker	0
Major Block	
W P Haydon, b and c Patkar	6
H Hicks, b Patkar	0
J S Milne, b Patkar	0
Capt Chamier, not out	3
F Clarke, b Patkar	0
Capt Anderson, c Chonkar, b Patkar	10
Extras	3
Total	57

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Patkar	68	23	4	7
Chonker	68	23	4	3

Fall of the wickets—
1-12, 2-29, 3-35, 4-35, 6-35, 7-38, 8-41, 9-43, and 10-57.

HINDUS.

M P Merchant, c Milne, b Clarke	13
G R Kirtiker, c Milne, b Anderson	13
N V Gosevi, c Clarke, b Cheetham	7
D M Chonkar, c Anderson, b Milne	19
G B Modak, b Clarke	2
Purshotam, l-b-w Anderson	1
P R Bunda, c Block, b Milne	11
N B Dadarker, b Milne	0
Deshpande, b Milne	2
L S Bhandari, not out	5
L B Patkar, not out	1
Extras	7
Total	81

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Anderson	105	30	6	2
Cheetham'	65	22	3	1
Clarke	56	13	5	2
Milne	30	9	1	4

Fall of the wickets—
1-22, 2-34, 3-34, 4-36, 5-60, 6-67, 7-67, 8-67, and 9-72.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL VS. EX-STUDENTS AND ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

The 1st Eleven of the Cathedral School played the Ex-Students on Saturday afternoon. The old boys going in first, ran up a total of 91 runs, of which Phillips scored 40 in fine style. The boys followed, and had made 90 for the loss of 7 wickets, when a smart shower of rain interrupted the match for a time during which many of the Ex-Students beat a hasty retreat homewards in gharries, and thus deprived the boys of a well-deserved and certain victory. The 2nd Eleven of the Cathedral School played the 2nd Eleven of St. Peter's School in the forenoon, and won by 27 runs.

Score: Cathedral boys, 54; St. Peter's, 27.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, with the overland mails of June 26, arrived in Bombay harbour, at daylight yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Alexandar, Surg-Capt
Bostock, Surg-Maj and Mrs
Brooks, Mr
Carey, Mr G S
Clegg, Mr
Dane, Mr and Mrs
Drysdale, Mr
Hodgson, Mr and Mrs
Leslie, Mr and Mrs
Mallard, Nurse
Meares, Mr
Phillips, Rev F
Skey, Capt F E G
Toogood, Mr G

FROM BRINDISI.

Barton, Mr A E
Cornwall, Mr
Cotton, Mr H G
Coulthard, Rev
Cowie, Mr
Crocker, Lt A G
Cumming, Mr A R
Fowler, Capt F J
Garrett, Maj and Mrs Vernon
Hanford, Col J E
Heskett, Mr
Hudson, Capt
Horsburgh, Capt
Lewis, Mr S W
Lushington, Mr
McFarland, Miss
Macartney, Mr C
Maloney, Mr
Mounkein, Mr G G
Nugent, Mr and Mrs
O'Connor, Surg-Lt-Col
Paget, Mr H
Pinney, Capt R
Quin, Col F J
Sethna, Mr R D
Simmons, Surg-Col
Williams, Capt
Young, Mr F A

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The International Telegraph Conference at Buda-Pesth will probably remain in session for another month. It seems doubtful whether a reduction of the rates between India and Europe will be decided upon.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an arrangement under which Sir Edward Buck will remain on special duty until the end of November with a view to the compilation of a full history of the work done by the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

The subject selected by the Council of the United Service Institution for next year's prize essay is the best method of recruiting the Indian armies from sources not hitherto tapped, on the assumption that enlistment among the recognised martial races of the Indian Empire and its frontiers has been pushed very nearly to its utmost limits. The essays must be received by the Secretary on or before March 1st, 1897.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 22,000 towards the project of constructing a railway feeder line from Maddigiri to Goribidum, in the Kolar District.

THE Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust have given notice to each of the Indian Universities that the Gilchrist scholarships will be withdrawn after the present year.

MR. CLAUDE WHITE left for Guntok on Monday. Brigadier-General Yeatman Biggs probably follows for inspection duty next week, and will spend some four or five weeks' touring in Sikkim with Mr. White.

THE Imperial Legislative Council will hold its first meeting of the Simla session on the 30th inst.

IT is intended to hold a fencing and boxing tournament at Simla between Aug. 31 and Sept. 5.

COLONEL MONEY, Deputy Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters, proceeds shortly on three months' leave. The work of the office will be carried on by the present staff.

SIMLA is enjoying an exceptional break in the rains, and the fine weather for the last few days has caused a renewal of cricket and polo, which, as a rule, are never played during July.

THE reductions in number of the British officers employed in the Gilgit Agency will be carried out by no appointments being made in the case of officers who are reverting to regimental employment. They will return to India in the course of the next three months.

THE month of June which has just passed, was remarkable in one way, as for the first time on record the exports of silver from India exceeded the imports. This excess amounted to twenty lakhs, and was mainly due to the coinage of the new dollar at Bombay.

THE only province in India which is at present in urgent need of rain is the Punjab. The rainfall has been very deficient beyond Delhi and Umballa. Unluckly there is no promise of any early improvement, and latest reports from the Seychelles show that the monsoon current is still distinctly weak.

MATERNAL affection of a very heroic type evidently prevails in Malabar for it is reported from Calicut that a Putter Brahmin branded his wife in order to please his mother.

ON Wednesday last a native official in Calicut, while out shooting, accidentally shot a Nair villager and killed him. The police are enquiring into the case. These accidents are becoming rather common.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Dr. Theodor Block, of Leipsic, as Assistant to the Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

IT is understood that a proposal for an increase in the allowance for household expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE question of a steam tramway between Memari on the East Indian Railway and Chakdighi is under the consideration of the Burdwan District Board, which has invited the opinions of several engineering firms as to the prospects of the undertaking.

ON the morning of 28th June three levy sepoys, returning on duty from Kajuri, were attacked by a band of eleven Mahsud marauders, who were lying in ambush near Karkan. One sowar and his horse were killed.

LIEUTENANT H. A. K. GOUGH, on special duty at Gilgit, recently met with a somewhat serious accident, a bridge having collapsed under him. Though badly bruised no bones were broken; but he has been confined for some days to his bed.

AS at present arranged, Veterinary Captain Pease, Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, will succeed, Veterinary Captain Nunn as Principal of the Lahore Veterinary College during the course of the ensuing autumn.

CAPTAIN L. H. S. BAKER, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, has just returned to Mussoorie after two and a-half months' shikar in the Himalayan interior. Captain Baker bagged five burhe in the course of his wanderings. Two coolies—thanks to their own folly in deserting the camp—were unfortunately lost in crossing the Nila Pass.

THE case in which the Rev. F. Moyle Stewart charges Culloden with abetment of highway robbery was again before the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday, when some other witnesses for the defence were examined and cross-examined at considerable length, after which the further hearing was adjourned to the 13th instant. As the court was rising for the day, Mr. Cranenburgh having left the court, Mr. Stewart addressing the Magistrate said:—"I wish to make a complaint to your Worship about Mr. Cranenburgh. When he meets me in the verandah of the court he calls me "Moyle" (laughter), and while in court he is continually making faces and annoying me (renewed laughter). He has done this repeatedly in presence of the police officers and other witnesses." The Magistrate answered:—"If Mr. Cranenburgh has abused or annoyed you, or if you have any complaint to make against him as to what he has done in this court, you must make your complaint before the Northern Division Magistrate." The parties then left the court.

AN informal meeting of gentlemen interested in Doveton College was held at Belvedere last Saturday, when Sir Alexander Mackenzie discussed with them the question of the education of the higher classes of Europeans and Eurasians being placed upon a satisfactory basis. In this connection Sir Alfred Croft has addressed a letter to the Committee of the Doveton Society, urging the Committee *de jure* and the Committee *de facto* to settle their differences amicably and has given them to the end of August to arrive at a satisfactory decision. If by then they have not done so the Lieutenant-Governor will be compelled to take such action as he might be advised to adopt. The scheme in embryo is to amalgamate the Martiniere and Doveton Colleges into one first-class college and before any steps can be taken in this connection the Lieutenant-Governer must know what authoritative Committee of Doveton College he can address on the subject. Sir Alexander Mackenzie intends appointing a strong Commission to inquire into the whole question of European and Eurasian education in Bengal.

THE import trade of British India showed an advance in May of this year as compared with that of the same month last year, but exports of Indian produce and manufacture showed a falling off. For the month named the total imports of merchandise reached Rs. 6,25,24,129, inclusive of Government stores, as against Rs. 6,10,90,887 in May of 1895. Treasure was imported to the extent of Rs. 1,12,93,010, an advance of some Rs. 89,000 upon the previous year's record. The grand total of imports was Rs. 7,38,17,139 as compared with Rs. 7,23,04,613. On the two months' trade—April and May—of the respective years there is an excess of Rs. 1,34,25,380 on the present year's trading. In the exports the position is reversed. Foreign goods and marchandise fell from Rs. 38,70,448 in May last year to Rs. 35,74,597 this year; while Indian produce and manufacture fell from Rs. 9,69,94,387 to Rs. 8,77,03,999. The total reduction in exports stands at Rs. 82,21,511.

ON Wednesday in the court of the Deputy Magistrate, Sealdah, the case in which Sydney Green is charged with abetting the suicide of Mrs. Moore again came up, when the pleader for the accused lodged an objection to the magistrate trying the case, as the accused who had waived his claim to be tried as a European British-born subject now claimed it, as when first asked, he was not afforded facilities for proving his birthright. Also the pleader urged that as the magistrate himself had held the inquest on the body of Mrs. Moore, he was not competent to try the case as the accused would not get a fair trial. The magistrate postponed the case, pending consideration of the points raised, to Monday next.

THE commencement of the month was made remarkable for Gilgit by the opening of the new Gilgit Bridge which is now available for traffic. The bridge was begun last year by Captain Fowler, D.S.O., R.E., and has been completed by his successor, Lieutenant Oldham of the same Corps. The total span is over 500 feet and consists of a full span of 360 feet and a half span of 150 feet, with a lofty central pier of solid masonry. The roadway is 25 feet above the ordinary summer flood level of the river. An enormous waterway is thus available in case of one of those extraordinary floods which every decade or so sweep down the valley. These floods are usually caused by the vagaries of a huge glacier far to the north in the Eshkuman Valley, on the southern slopes of the Pamirs, which slips on occasion, and dams up the river, causing a large lake to form behind the obstruction. The water quickly rises and at length bursts its bounds and a gigantic wave sweeps down the river. The former bridges have been thus carried away. They were however of smaller span and lower level, and it is hoped that the bridge just opened will be proof against even this trying ordeal should it have to face it.

THE case in which the Rev. F. M. Stewart, of the Union Chapel, charges D. M. Gasper, of the *Sunday Times*, with having defamed him in the issue of that paper of June 14th, came before the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday. On the case being called the Magistrate remarked that it appeared to be intimately connected with the Stewart-Culloden case now pending. The question seems to be the genuineness of a certain document which the *Sunday Times* alleges was fabricated, and his Worship considered it would be more satisfactory if the present case stood over until the other case had been disposed of. His Worship, therefore, fixed the hearing of this case for Tuesday week.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Thomas Baker, £209,798; Mr. William Benington, J.P., £27,461; Miss Mary Champion, £22,836; Mrs. Elizabeth Rundle Charles, £14,964; Mr. Peter John Margary, C.E., £43,187.

THE council of the National Indian Association, entertained a large company at a soiree the other night at the Imperial Institute. The guests, who were received by Lady Lyall and Miss A. E. Manning (hon. sec.), included Mr. Justice Jardine and Mrs. Jardine, Sir Juland and Lady Danvers, Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley, Mr. Thornton, Mrs. Steel, Sir Alexander Miller, the Hon. Gertrude Kinnaird, the Hon. Emily Kinnaird, Gen. and Mrs. Caine, Dr. K. and Miss Bahadhurji, Mrs. Pechey Phipson, M.D., two chiefs from Kathiawar, Mr. Justice Pinhey and Mrs. Pinhey, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wadya, Dr. Theodore Cooke, Miss Macdonald, M.D., Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Bannerjee, Mr. and Mrs. Gupta, Miss C. Sorabji, Miss Turkhud, Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sett, Mr. Bhownaggree, M.P., and Mr. Arthur Brandreth.

AN urgent appeal is being issued in aid of the funds of Canterbury Cathedral. It is addressed by Dean Farrar to "the whole English-speaking race."

THE *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* learns that by order of the Emperor William a collection of English pamphlets on the monetary question, for the personal use of his Majesty, has been sent from London to Berlin.

THE Japanese ship on which the disturbances took place at Antwerp last week was not a war vessel.

THE Spanish Government intend to despatch 100,000 men to Cuba, between next autumn and the ensuing January.

THE two European ladies captured by brigands near Yalova have been released, the ranson demanded having been paid by the Turkish Government.

THE Chinese authorities have, we hear, decided not to grant any more passports for the present to European travellers desirous of entering Tibet.

A VERY interesting lecture was delivered the other evening by Professor J. C. Bose at the Calcutta Institution for the Higher Training of Young Men to a crowded audience on Tesla's ether experiments and the Rontgen rays. The lecturer gave several practical demonstrations illustrating the properties of these rays, and among others he demonstrated the possibility of telling true from false diamonds by means of the rays which passed clean through the genuine stones, but the false ones left an opaque shadow.

MR. VICTOR STEVENS, the well-known burlesque actor, applied recently for his discharge from bankruptcy. Unless he could obtain an engagement, he said he could not pay a dividend. Since his failure last year he had earned only £96 in a fourteen weeks' engagement, and written two pantomimes for £42. "But have you any prospect?" asked the Registrar. "I have been managing for some time, so I am hardly now on the London market," replied Mr. Stevens. "I am not the only first-class actor out of an engagement in London; better actors than myself are doing nothing." The discharge was granted, subject to a judgment for £200.

THE description the *Daily News* gave some little time ago of the projected oversea railway from Brighton to Rottingdeam can now be supplemented, says that paper's Brighton correspondent, by an account of an experiment just made. The car, which will be shaped like the deck of a steamer, will be carried on legs 18 feet long that rest on wheels running along an ordinary railway line, and it has been a matter of speculation among the curious as to how far the propelling power will be able to drive the car against the resistance offered by the water at high tide. This point was settled by the use of a tavelling gentry—a platform with legs resting on wheels. This was driven slowly enough, but still driven through sixteen feet of water by a four-horse power steam engine. The weight was ten tons. The car and passengers will weigh forty tons, but then there will be engines of two hundred horse-power working up to sixty horse-power. Consequently it is assumed that the problem of sending it through the water has been satisfactorily solved. Another interesting point in connection with this novel enterprise may be mentioned. The car is to be driven by electricity conveyed by overhead wires, the current being caught by a fishing-rod projection from the car, which will be baited, so to speak, with a wheel that will travel along the wires and will be pressed against them by a spring.

A FISH of extraordinary appearance some time ago drifted ashore at Lunnasting, Shetland. The head and neck and some resemblance to those of a horse and along the back extended a cartilaginous growth very like a horse's mane. The body dwindled to the thickness of one inch at the extreme tip of the tail. The length of the animal was six feet three inches. It is believed to be a specimen of the Hippox Ampus, specimens of which two or three inches long are not unknown on the east coast of Scotland. So far as is known, there is no record of one of this size having ever been found.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 11.

THE first of the Poona Gymkhana's programmed matches of the season was played, yesterday, between the Poona Volunteers and the Gymkhana, and concluded this morning, in an easy victory for the former by an innings and 136 runs. Owing to last night's rain the ground was heavy, and the scoring was not good as of the first day by the Volunteers. The following are the full scores:—

GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Capt H E Lowis, c Cody, b Carey	43
Mr J G Greig, c Chill, b Carey	66
Mr R A Cassels, b Wood	32
Mr J F Pocock, b Wood	39
Major W J Bythell, b Plunkett	20
Dr Martin, b Wood	2
Mr R E Kricknebeck, b Wood	0
Dr Mander, not out	38
Capt W W Chitty, c Plunkett, b Kirkpatrick	8
Mr F Young, b Wood	0
Mr W M P Wood, b Kirkpatrick	3
Extras	18
Total	269

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Wood	135	92	5	5
Carey	135	60	7	2
*Master	50	41	0	0
Plunkett	70	51	2	1
Barucha	5	5	0	0
Kirpatrick	6	2	0	2

* One no ball.

Wickets fell as under—1 for 104, 2 for 120, 3 for 164, 4 for 168, 5 for 174, 6 for 174, 7 for 247, 8 for 266, 9 for 266, 10 for 269.

POONA VOLUNTEERS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Kirkpatrick, b Lowis	8	c Greig, b Lowis	2
Mr Wood, b Cassels	24	b Cassels	5
Mr Irani, c Young, b Lowis	0	b Lowis	8
Mr Chill, run out, b Cassels	0	c Krickenbeck, b Lowis	5
Mr Barucha, st Young, b Cassels	25	b Lowis	4
Mr Master, l-b-w, b Lowis	5	c Martin, b Cassels	0
Mr J Cody, st Young, b Lowis	2	not out	2
Mr Carey, b Cassels	6	c Chitty, b Lowis	0
Mr Emdin, b Cassels	15	c and b Cassels	0
Mr Bamford, not out	8	c Greig, b Cassels	2
Mr Plunkett, l-b-w, b Cassels	0	b Lowis	0
Extra	10	Extras	2
Total	103	Total	30

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Lowis	90	60	3	4	52	7	7	6
Cassels	109	28	9	6	70	12	8	4
Greig	20	5	1	0	15	9	1	0

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1-8; 2-8; 3-19; 4-46; 5-59 6-67; 7-77; 8-80; 9-103; and 10-103.

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1-5; 2-14; 3-19; 4-19; 5-23; 6-26; 7-26; 8-26; 9-28; and 10-30.

SCIENTIFIC ACTUALITY.

THE "CINEMATOGRAPHE" EXPLAINED.

Now that the Cinematographe is being exhibited in Bombay a few words of explanation concerning the remarkable effects produced by this instrument are sure to prove of interest. For a very long time efforts were made to obtain successive photos, taken at very short intervals, of subjects while they were in movement; but with the apparatus which had been constructed up to the present to that effect, it was possible to get only a very short series. Edison's "Kinetoscope" could show the spectators, but to only one person at a time, a long series of photos following one another at very short intervals, which thus gave the solution of the synthesis of the movement. Thus the spectator could witness a few animated pictures of a small size, very curious indeed, and lasting about half-a-minute. The apparatus used by Edison for obtaining his proofs is kept secret, but we know by the results it gives, that it allows the spectator to catch sight only of movements which take place on a very small depth. Messrs. Auguste and Louis Lumiere have invented an apparatus which leaves much behind all that had been previously attempted. It is the "Cinematographe" which just now is exciting so much interest in London and Paris as well as in Bombay. Messrs. Lumiere can take with their apparatus photos which follow one another exactly in the same place and at intervals strictly equal to those existing at the time the photos were taken. The time necessary for each proof to be taken is only 1-50 of a second, and one photo is obtained in every 1-15 of a second, which makes 900 per minute. Now the difficult part was to enlarge the pictures and to throw them forward upon a screen, so as to enable a great number of spectators to see them. With the "Kinetoscope" the synthesis of the problem is certainly found; but the proofs are very small, and are, as already said, only to be seen by one person at a time; moreover, the light is weak, so the sceneries have very little depth. On the contrary, with the Cinematographe, it is possible to show to a room full of spectators animated scenes, which reproduce in a most striking way the traffic of the streets, the movements of persons, or any other scene.

The apparatus of Messrs. Lumiere is simple; it is possible with it, at the same time, to obtain some negatives to print the positives, and to throw them forward on a screen. The successive pictures are taken upon a strip of a special kind, sensible to the light, measuring 18 metres in length. This strip is perforated on each side with round holes at an equal distance from one another, which holes are made to cause the strip to be pulled along. A mechanism, having for basis the propriety of the triangular excentrics, gives the vertical alternative movement to a particular piece of machinery which has, perpendicularly to its plan, some metallic teeth. These teeth are arranged so that when turning round they come and fit in the holes made in the strip, and so pull it along, making a vertical displacement of two centimetres for every proof. When the end of their run is reached, they leave the strip and come up freely to get in the following holes. The strip is taken by these teeth and left to itself again, when being quite still, and the time necessary for the displacement is only one-third of the whole time. The complete rotation may be divided into four periods:—First period—Rotation of 60°. The strip stands still, the teeth are withdrawn. Second period—Rotation of 120°. The excentric moves itself upwards, the strip is still. Third period—Rotation of 60°. The strip is still, the teeth are getting into the holes. 4th Period—Rotation of 120° (which makes up the 360° of a circle). The teeth pull the strip along, the disc marks the opening. In that way, the photo remains visible during the 2-3 of the movement and goes down during the last third. According to the persistence of the luminous impressions on the retina, the eye not being able to notice the black which is made on the screen between each photo, as they succeed one another, it follows that the differences which are to be seen between the photos (which differences are of course due to the very movements of the persons or animated things whose photos have been taken) give, in a marvellous way, all the appearance of movement of life in fact.

TOWN HALL MASONIC CONCERT.

THE programme of Messrs. Saunders and Gould's concert, on Wednesday evening, at the Town Hall, has now been published. The concert givers will be assisted by Mrs. Stanley-Smith, one of our most favourite lady amateurs, who will make a welcome re-appearance after an extended absence from Bombay, Miss Counsell, who will make her *debut* on this occasion, and Mr. E. Mayall, a popular local basso. Miss Annie May Abbott, who, in addition to her other remarkable powers, is an excellent dramatic and pathetic reciter, will give some recitations, and Mr. R. N. Mant will play organ solos. Messrs. Jas. Rowley and F. Seymour Dove are responsible for the accompaniments. The advance booking at Messrs. Soundy's is already extremely good, and as the undertaking is being warmly taken up amongst the leading Freemasons of Bombay, and also in other influential circles, there is every expectation of an excellent house.

THE new crusade in America—that against Cousin Jonathan's propensity for spitting "everywhere"—progresses. Various associations of public-spirited ladies in different parts of the country have taken the matter up with enthusiasm, and the New York City health authorities have posted notices firmly forbidding the nauseating practice in street cars, railway stations and vehicles, hotel corridors, etc.; it is placarded as "a nuisance, which is frequently the means of communicating disease," and the authorities have further resolved that if the signs do not stop the practice the companies will be authorised to call a policeman and have the offender put out.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE GOVERNMENT GRANT.

A MEETING of the University Senate is to be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall of the University on Monday, the 27th July, at 5-15 p.m., when the principal business will be the consideration of the business letter from Government announcing their intention to withdraw the annual grant of Rs. 5,000. The letter which is signed by Mr. J. De C. Atkins, and is addressed to the Registar is dated April 30, and reads as follows:

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to address you on the subject of the contribution hitherto paid from Provincial Revenues to the University. From the time, more than 30 years ago, when the University first began to levy fees and so to relieve the Government of a portion of its cost, there has been a steady approach to the position of a self-supporting body. The accounts for the year 1894-95 show that the receipts exceeded the disbursement by more than twenty-thousand rupees, and that the University had a balance of more than Rs. 56,000, not including its investments. This financial position shows careful and successful management on the part of the University and is a source of great satisfaction to Government. It seems to His Excellency the Governor in Council, therefore, that there is no longer any valid reason against giving complete effect to the policy Government have had in view for years past, and that the University of Bombay can safely be left as independent of financial support from Provincial Revenues as are the Universities of Calcutta and Madras. His Excellency the Governor in Council has recently had under consideration the admirable and successful work of the colleges of this Presidency, not only as the means of deepening and extending learning, but as a training ground for those who become the teachers and advisers of the pupils at schools and colleges. It has been the function of the University to define the course of instruction in the various colleges and to stimulate them to progress; a function performed, as His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks, with conspicuous judgment and success. Now, however, the success of its work is no longer dependent on financial support from Government. It becomes incumbent, therefore, on His Excellency the Governor in Council to devote the Provincial Revenues, available for expenditure on education, to the maintenance and encouragement of those educational bodies which are not, and cannot for many years to come hope to be, self-supporting. I am, therefore, to inform you that no provision is made in the Budget of 1896-97 for a grant to the University. The saving effected by the discontinuance of the grant to the University will not be devoted to other than educational purposes. It will be used in the development of those institutions, which though in a lower place in the general educational scheme are not less necessary to the spread and improvement of general or technical instruction.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehtha, C.I.E., has given notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that a representation be made to Government urging them to reconsider their decision to withdraw the University's annual grant.

The next business will be to consider the details of the Mathematical course for the new B.Sc. Examination. Mr. Principal J. T. Hathornthwaite, has given notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that in Regulation 49 of the B.Sc. course, published last year the following words be *left out*:—

"I.—MATHEMATICS—FOUR PAPERS.

(1)—Conic Sections: Treated Geometrically and Analytically, not including abridged notation.

(2)—Differential Calculus: Differentiation of Functions of one variable. Successive Differentiation. Taylor's Theorem. Evaluation of indeterminate Functions. Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable.

Integral Calculus: Integration of Functions of one variable.

(3)—Dynamics: Laws of motion; Uniform and uniformly accelerated motion; Falling Bodies; Projectiles; Collision; the Pendulum.

Hydrostatic: Pressure of non-elastic and elastic Fluids; Specific gravity; Floating Bodies; Rotating Liquid; Tension of vessels containing Fluids; Construction and use of the more simple Instruments and Machines.

(4)—Optics and Astronomy: (An elementary course to be arranged)."

and the following "substituted" in their place:—

"I.—MATHEMATICS—FOUR PAPERS.

(1)—Conic Sections: Treated Geometrically and Analytically, not including abridged notation.

(2)—Differential Calculus: Differentiation of Functions of one variable. Successive Differentiation. Taylor's Theorem. Evaluation of indeterminate Functions. Maxima and Minima of Functions of one variable. Tangents and normals of plane curves referred to Cartesian and polar co-ordinates. Differential coefficients of plane arcs and areas. Elementary treatment of asymptotes and curve-tracing.

Integral Calculus: Integration of Functions of one variable. Rectification and quadrature of plane curves.

(3)—Elementary Statics and Dynamics:

Analytical Statics: Composition and resolution of forces. Centre of gravity.

Dynamics of a particle: Rectilinear, parabolic and elliptic motion. Central forces.

(4)—Elementary Hydrostatics.

Elementary Geometrical Optics."

The Syndicate will then consider the subject of the omission of the Regulations regarding the recommendations of a text-book in Chemistry for the B.A., First B.Sc. (old rules), and Intermediate in Science (new rules) Examinations. The Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J., will propose, Watt's Inorganic Chemistry as the text book to be recommended. An offer of Rs. 5,000 in three and a half per cent. Government paper has been made by Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel for the foundation of a Scholarship in the name of Lord Sandhurst, to be awarded at the Matriculation Examination to the Memon candidate who passes the Examination with the highest number of marks. The Honourable Mr. R. M. Sayani, will move the acceptance of the offer, and that certain regulations be adopted in regard thereto. Mr. Sayani will also move a similar motion in regard to an offer of Rs. 5,000 in three and a half per cent. Government paper from Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vijbhukhandas for the foundation of a Sanskrit Scholarship to be awarded at the Previous Examination to the candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—June 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H F D'O Moule, CS
Mr J M Campbell, CIE, CS
Mr W C Macpherson, CS
Mr W K Stent
Mr A P Handley
Mr W J Kilby
Mr W Morris
Mr F C C Annesley
Mr J M Coode
Dr T F Odling
Mr W Tasker
Mr R Gaudoin
Mr C S W Hopkins
Mr R O Lees
Mr J L Hendley
Mr D Joscelyne
Mr A R Maidment
Mr A F Woodburn
Lieut-Col W H C Wyllie CIE
Lieut-Col L J Torrie
Lieut-Col A B Mein
Lieut-Col H T Faithfull
Capt D B Thomson
Capt G P Lennox-Cunyngham
Capt V A Ormsby
Lieut P Greig
Lieut C H Rowcroft
Lieut T S Young
Lieut E G Mills
Bde-Surg-Lieut-Col A F Dobson
Surgn-Major A Milne
Surgn-Capt J. Chator-White

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E H Blakesley, CS, 2 mos
Mr M F O'Dwyer, CS, till Dec 15
Mr S Robson, till Nov 15
Mr J H A Ivens, till Oct 29
Mr C P Crouch, 3 mos
Mr W H Shortt, 3 mos
Lt-Col A C G Lydiard, 4 mos
Capt T W G Bryan, 6 mos
Capt A J H Swiney, 3 mos
Lieut E J Drummond, till Dec 19
Lieut A B Sangster, 3 mos
Lieut W C Scott, 9 days
Sub-Lieut H S T Fraser, 3 mos
Surgn-Capt N P Sinha, 1 week

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G F G Forbes, BCS
Mr A W Foord
Mr S Robson
Mr J T Shakespear
Mr R G P McDonnell
Mr J N O Thurston
Capt C Bailey
Lieut G S Hewett
Assist-Engr T P Barnaby
Bde-Surg-Lieut-Col A S Lethbridge, CSI
Surgn-Capt N P Sinha

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Times* from Blundellsands, gives a deplorable account of the Grace Darling monument at Bambrough. Not only has it suffered from the weather, but from the vandalism of the trippers, who have chipped pieces off the graceful recumbent figure, which was sculptured by Mr. C. R. Smith, using for the purpose a piece of the iron rail which formerly surrounded the memorial. There would seem to be not only need for immediate steps being taken to prevent further damage, but also to place the monument in charge of someone near the spot who will see that such vandalism is not continued.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judicious using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Feely and strengthens Memory. Rs.2-4 of MADON, SONS & Co.

GERMAN UNIVERSITY LIFE.

UNDER the auspices of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, on Friday evening, a lecture was delivered by Dr. Nishi Kant Chatturji, Ph. D., of the Universities of Liepzig and Zurich, the late Principal of Hyderabad College, Deccan, on "German University Life." The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade presided, and, introducing the lecturer, remarked that, having studied at the Universities of Liepzig and Zurich, Dr. Nishi Kant had succeeded in obtaining the high degree of Ph. D., and as such was competent to speak on the subject of his lecture with the authority derived from personal experience. The chairman was glad to inform the audience that the lecturer had also had some experience of other universities of Europe in addition to those of Germany.

Dr. Chatturji began by saying that Germany was the most learned nation in the world, and was famous for its philosophers and men of learning, not only in one particular branch of study, but in all subjects connected with science and literature. The two principal causes which accounted for the spread of learning amongst the Germans were: (1) their earnest application, and (2) the Reformation started by Martin Luther. The controversy regarding the Reformation excited in them a spirit to achieve knowledge and anxiety to find out the truth in all matters. The same kind of influence prevailed in Scotland through the famous John Knox. Coming to the subject of the lecture, he said that German universities resembled the famous universities of Oxford and Cambridge in many respects. Like them, the German universities keep a control over the students with regard to their habits of living in addition to teaching and examining them. Poor students are admitted there for nominal fees. German students generally do not attend church. Nowadays students had started clubs and societies in close proximity to the university, and lived there. Like the Masons, these clubs have their secret signs, and a breach of rules of the club met with severe punishment. The clubs were distinguished by particular signs, crests, and uniform of their members. The members dined together, and freely participated in sports and pastimes, and were good hands at fighting, too. During his university career, the late German Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, participated in 42 duels. In fighting duels the students often injured each other very severely, and sometimes they were maimed. But marks left on their person after duel were considered honorable. The mania for duelling has now greatly decreased. They drink a great deal of beer, but the drink being a mild one, does not harm them, yet it would be to their advantage if they bore in mind the maxim that too much of anything is bad. There are separate assemblies for different faculties of the universities. The head of such a society is generally a well-known professor, and one of the students acted as secretary. The memers meet together to discuss subjects relating to their faculty. They do not rest satisfied with discussing the subjects only, but they got further—they drink beer and sing, breaking up usually after midnight. The most remarkable feature is, that, however heated the discussion may be, and however boisterous the members become, the head of the assembly will not leave the students. He regretted that the universities here do not exercise any control over the morals and general behaviour of the students, and think they had done their duty when they had fixed the books for study and examined them annually. Even the oldest professors in Germany mix as freely with their pupils, as if they themselves were young men of twenty. A student of literature has to learn three languages. They have to keep two terms in the year, and a student can join different universities at one and the same time and attend lectures of professors in special subjects. German students are granted certificates in divinity, law, and philosophy. The most honorable and most difficult to obtain is the degree of Ph. D. To obtain that the candidate has to write several essays in which no exaggeration was allowed. Formerly, such essays had to be written in Latin, but now they can be written in German or English. The candidate has to keep ten terms, and to guarantee that the essays are written by himself, and is bound to produce a certificate of good moral conduct. After all this trouble, if the essays are approved the student is examined orally and by papers. Finally, a public meeting is held in the Senate Hall, where the candidate is submitted to an unlimited examination. He is asked any question by any one of the meeting. The examiners then retire in a room, and the question of the degree is finally decided. The successful student then entertains his professors and students in an hotel or restaurant. Some of the essays are preserved by the University, and some are distributed among other German universities. German universities are largely assisted by Princes and nobles, and financially they are very prosperous. German universities are not unmindful of the need for physical training. In addition to military drill, the students indulge in boating, magdul, bar, and such exercises. It is for this reason that Germans were strong and stalwart. The lecturer himself was astonished at the constitution and physique of the late German Emperor William I., and his Chancellor, Prince Bismarck.

On the motion of the chairman, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

THANA PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Agent of the G. I. P. Ry. by the Honorary Secretary of the Railway Passengers' Association at Thana:—

SIR,—I am directed by the Managing Committee of the Railway Passengers' Association, Thana, to invite your attention to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular No. 14 (Railway), dated Simla, the 10th July 1895, and to bring to your notice the following hardship the vast number of passengers to and from the Dadar junction station have been put to.

(2) The first grievance I have to submit to your notice is that the booking office, the water pipe, and the latrines, being all located on the up platform, the passengers who have occasion to travel by the down passenger trains from the down platform have invariably to cross and re-cross the rails every now and then in the face of so many running trains at the risk of their lives.

(3) The second grievance is the want of a sufficient shed over both the platforms. The present sheds are too small to admit of even a few passengers,—nay it is altogether absurd for even an eighth part of the vast number of passengers travelling from the station to expect shelter under them. The state of the passengers in the rainy season is extremely pitiable. The existing small sheds do not protect a single passenger when it rains heavily. The fate of the female passengers is much worse than that of the male ones, as the scanty accommodation that the above sheds provide is always observed to be wholly occupied by men.

(4) I am also to point out that the present shed on the down platform, insufficient as it is for the accommodation of the travelling public, is rendered less commodious by being stuffed with a sweatmeat seller's shop and a weighing scale.

(5) I am therefore directed to request you to be so good as to either provide a separate booking office, water pipe, and latrines, &c., on the down platform, or to construct an overbridge connecting the two platforms in order to avoid any possibility of danger to human lives, and to remove the grievance complained of in paras. 3 and 4 by extending the sheds and by removing the shop and the weighing machine out of the shed on the down platform.

(6) The necessity of the above requirements is so badly felt in the face of the imminent danger to human life that, should you be not inclined to grant the above just and humble demands, there will be no other course left for the Association, but to have recourse to a humble representation of the above grievances to Government with reference to the Government of India's Circular quoted above.

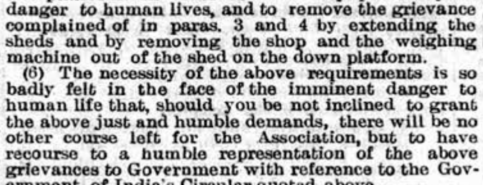
(7.) The favour of a very early reply is anxiously awaited by the Association.

(Sd.) NANABHAI BAPUJEE.
Hony. Secy., Ry. Passgrs. Association, Thana.

COPY OF THE PLAN.

APPROXIMATE MEASUREMENT.

Rough plan and section of down platform waiting-room of G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar.



A is the space occupied by the weighing scale.
B is the space occasionally used by the luggage clerk, the luggage articles, and the passengers owning them.
C is the only space wholly used by the passengers as waiting-room.
D is the space wholly occupied by the sweetmeat-seller.

APPRENTLY there is no hope for Mrs. Maybrick. In the House of Commons on June 4th, Dr. Clark asked the Home Secretary whether the specific crime for which Mrs. Maybrick was detained was that of murder, or that of administration, and attempted administration, of arsenic with intent to murder. The Home Secretary said: Florence Maybrick is detained on a conviction of murder for which she was sentenced to death. For reasons which the then Home Secretary stated the capital sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. I have most carefully considered the case, and can see no reason, any more than my immediate predecessor did, for advising a further exercise of the clemency of the Crown.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE REPORTED FAILURE OF STEEL SLEEPERS IN INDIA.

ON Friday, June 19, Mr. Brigg asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had any information as to the cause of the reported failure of rolled steel sleepers in use on the Indian State railways, or the other public railways in that country; and, if correct, whether such failure was confined to any particular district?—Lord G. Hamilton: So far as my information goes, there are only three cases in which the employment of steel sleepers for Indian railways has given unsatisfactory results, and as regards two of these the cause is said to be the saline quality of the earth in which they are laid. In the third case the deterioration is attributed to some defects in the ballast and method of laying.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India whether the scheme promulgated by the Government of India in 1893 for encouraging the construction of railways in India by private enterprise, and with rupee capital, had led to a large number of applications being made for concessions for the building of railways; and whether he would lay upon the table a return showing the terms promulgated by the Government of India in 1893 and subsequently, on which such concessions were to be applied for; the number of applications of all kinds for such concessions received from 1893 up to the present date, showing the mileage and other particulars contained in such applications; and the number of concessions granted, with particulars relating thereto.—Lord George Hamilton: A considerable number of applications have been received at the India Office, and it is believed that others have been sent direct to the Government of India. I will make further inquiry on this subject, and when the inquiry is complete, I will lay upon the table of the House a return of the nature suggested.

ALLEGED SCANDALS IN THE 4TH HUSSARS.

Mr. H. Lewis called attention to cases in which he said two young subalterns—Mr. Hodge and Mr. Bruce—had been "bullied and driven out of the 4th Hussars by their fellow-officers."—Mr. Brodrick said he was unable to reply to the first case because there was no record of the matter at the War Department; moreover, Mr. Hodge had resigned two years ago.—Mr. Lewis: Does the hon. member deny the facts?—Mr. Brodrick said he knew nothing of the matter, but he was certain that if the facts were as represented a full and searching inquiry would have been carried out. With regard to Mr. Bruce, that gentleman had left the regiment simply because, throughout his career in the 4th Hussars, he had not been able to understand his proper position with regard to non-commissioned officers and men serving under him. Mr. Bruce had committed breaches of discipline in this respect which warranted his retirement from the Army. As regards the general question, Lord Lansdowne was most anxious to deal impartially with every case of bullying in the Army, it was, at the same time, desirous that officers should obey regulations.—Mr. Labouchere regarded the conduct of the younger officers of the regiment as disgraceful, and he did not think that a more disreputable body of young men existed in the whole Army. He asked that a departmental committee should be appointed to inquire into the cases of Messrs. Bruce and Hodge.—Mr. Brodrich said the War Office had information only as to one case, and they were satisfied that, so far as the records went, the sentence upon Mr. Bruce was a correct one. He believed there was no cavalry regiment which was in a better condition than the 4th Hussars, and the late Colonel had done his work as commanding officer admirably. He was aware that there was a feeling as to the conduct of particular officers, and, while he could not undertake to appoint a departmental committee, he would promise that the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant-General, who were responsible to the Secretary of State for the regulation of discipline in Army, would carefully consider the whole facts with the object of considering wheather there was anything in connection with the recent events in the 4th Hussars which called for their interposition.—The vote was agreed to.

The vote for the Army Medical Establishments was passed without discussion.—On the vote for the pay allowances of Militia, Dr. Tanner severely commented on the composition of the Irish Militia regiments, and moved that the vote should be reduced by the sum of £100,000.—The motion was negatived, and the vote agreed to. Votes for the pay and miscellaneous charges of the Yeomanry Cavalry, for the pay and allowance of the Volunteer service, and for transport and remounts were also agreed to.—On the vote for provisions forage, and other supplies, Mr. Daly complained that forage for the troops in Ireland was obtained from Germany.—The vote was passed by 133 to 15.

The general discussion lasted for four hours and touched upon the treatment of worn-out soldiers, deferred pay, and the manufacture by soldiers of their own mineral water and beer.

INDIAN TROOPS AT SUAKIN.

On Tuesday, June 23.—Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary for India whether the total number of Indian troops now at Suakin was, as stated in a telegram of Friday, 4841; what was the cause of this large increase in the force from 2498, the number named by him on June 2; and what would be the estimated charge per month for ordinary expenses of the total Indian force now at Suakin or under orders to go there.—Lord G. Hamilton: There has been no increase in the number of Indian troops at Suakin as given in my reply to the hon. member on June 2. In addition to these troops there are a considerable number of camp followers, but even if these are included the total would fall short of 4841.—Mr. Buchanan: Is the total number of troops to be charged for to the Indian Government the number which the noble lord gave on June 2.—Lord G. Hamilton: Yes, sir, that is the total number to be charged.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

Mr. Moon: I beg to ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether his attention had been called to the statement that his Excellency Li Hung Chang admitted that a Russian railway would be built through Manchuria; and whether the Foreign Office has now any information as to when the railway will be commenced, what will be its course, and upon what terms, as between the Russian and Chinese governments, it will be constructed, worked, and controlled.—Mr. Curzon: We have no information of the alleged statement of Li Hung Chang other than what has appeared in the newspapers; nor, therefore, can I say anything as to the terms on which such a railway would be constructed or the course it would follow.—Mr. Moon asked if the right hon. gentleman would make inquiries as to the latter part of the question.—Mr. Curzon: No, sir. Until we have information that the railway is going to be constrncted we cannot make inquiries as to the course it will take.

POPPY CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

In answer to Sir W. Lawson, on behalf of Mr. H. J. Wilson, Lord G. Hamilton said: The total acreage under poppy cultivation in the Behar and Benares agencies during the last three seasons, deducting that in which the crop was a failure, was as follows:—1893-94, 458,181; 1894-95, 513,804; 1895-96, 519,072. I am unable for purposes of comparison, to give the quantities in the Behar and Benares agencies separately.

UNCOVENANTED LEAVE RULES.

On June 25, Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for India (i) Whether the resolution of June 22, 1895, alters the leave rules in accordance with the Secretary of State's despatch of Sept. 21, 1893. (ii) Can the concession only be enjoyed under serious disabilities composed in subsequent paragraphs? (iii) Is he aware that disabilities in many cases diminish the amount of furlough? (iv) On what ground are disabilities imposed? (v) And will he move the Government of India to amend the rules so as to afford the relief recommended by the Select Committee?—Lord George Hamilton: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. To the second and third it is possible that some of the officers would not benefit by accepting the new concession. To the fourth: No new disabilities have been imposed. As stated in my reply to the hon. member for the Faversham division on May 21, the rules must be accepted as a whole. To the fifth: Very considerable relief has been given to the "uncovenanted" servants since 1890 in the matter of leave. I cannot admit that the recommendations of the Select Committee have not had justice done to them.

ARREST OF A BRITISH OFFICIAL BY VENEZUELANS.

THE Colonial Office has received confirmation of the news of the arrest, on June 15, by the Venezuelans, of Mr. Harrison, the British official in charge of the workmen engaged in road-making in British Guiana. Although Mr. Harrison, arrest has caused great indignation in the Colony, it is not altogether a matter of surprise, as the Venezuelans have repeatedly declared that they would stop British road-making in that district. Mr. Harrison, it is stated, was working well within the Schomburgh line.

Mr. Harrison, who is one of the Crown surveyors of British Guiana, has been in the North-West District for eight or nine months. He left Georgetown in October last, for the purpose of making a road to join the Barima and Marama rivers. He took with him 100 native road-makers. After completing the Barima-Barama road, a survey was in progress to continue the road along the left bank of the Cuyuni as far as Acarabisci, and thence to Uruan. As far as is known, Mr. Harrison was engaged on this survey of the extension at the time of his arrest.

Mr. Olney, the American Secretary of State, has been asked by the British Ambassador to use his good offices with the Venezuelan Government for the liberation of Mr. Harrison—a proceeding which gives rise to the impression that the general question of the boundary is on the point of settlement.

PRESENTATION TO LORD DUFFERIN.

A BRILLIANT gathering of the British residents in Paris, ladies predominating, assembled in the Throne Room at the Embassy on Monday (June 22), to witness the presentation to Lord Dufferin of a testimonial subscribed by four hundred British residents in Paris and on the Continent. The testimonial was in the form of an illuminated address and a portrait of the Ambassador's eldest son, the Earl of Ava, to be painted by the popular French artist, M. Benjamin Constant. The address (says a "Standard" telegram) was illuminated on vellum in the style of the sixteenth century with a border of flowing ornaments and trophies. Floriated scroll work encircles the device, which was borrowed from two of the family crests, and was a heart gules within the horns of a crescent argent. At the top, in a panel, were emblazoned the family arms, with the supporters, and the motto, "Per vias rectas." On either side of the arms were the French and English flags. The following is the text of the address:—

This portrait of his eldest son, Archibald James Leofric Hamilton Temple-Blackwood, Earl of Ava, is presented to his Exellency the Right Hon. Frederick Temple Hamilton Temple-Blackwood, Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Earl of Ava, Viscount Clandeboye, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, &c., &c., &c., Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, by the undersigned members of the British Colony in Paris, residents in France, an other fellow-countrymen, on the occasions of his seventieth birthday, June 21, 1896, and his retirement from the Diplomatic Service, as a token of affectionate esteem and in admiration of the signal services rendered to his country in so many parts of the world during a period of nearly half a century.

Mr. Sydney Arnold, on behalf of the executive committee, explained that the presentation of the gift could not actually be made that day, as it had been ascertained that Lord Dufferin would most perfer the portrait of his eldest son, the Earl of Ava, and that such portrait should be the work of a French artist. M. Benjamin Constant had undertaken this interesting task on the condition that all the surplus after the expenses of his journeys to England had been met should be devoted to the sufferers by the wreck of the Drummond Castle. (Applause.) Mr. Arnold referred to the historical banquet given to the members of the Comedie Francaise at the Crystal Palace in 1871, when Lord Dufferin presided, and quoted the words addressed to him by his mother on his twenty-first birthday:

So Angel-guarded may'st thou tread
The narrow path that few may find,
And at the end look back nor dread
To count the vanished years behind.

Those prophetic lines, he said, had now been realised. Mr. Arnold concluded with a warm tribute of praise to the Ambassador and Lady Dufferin.

Sir Edward Blount, in making the formal presentation of the address, told the meeting that his first acquaintance with Paris had been made in that very building, when, on Jan. 15, 1831, he was taken upstairs to be introduced as a young attache to the then Ambassador, Lord Granville. He was very much frightened, but the cordial welcome of the Ambassador and Lady Granville soon put him at his ease. Since then he had known seven Ambassadors, and he paid a glowing tribute to the present Ambassador and his two predecessors, Lord Lyons and Lord Lytton. In conclusion, he adverted to a recent announcement of Lord Dufferin that his retirement form the Diplomatic Service implied the termination of his public career. Upon that point he wholly disagreed with Lord Dufferin; he was simply going to be removed to what, in the House of Commons, they called "another place"; and in that other place his knowledge of public affairs throughout the entire world, and his intimate acquaintance with diplomacy, would enable him for many years to come to continue those great services which had won for him the esteem and respect of his countrymen, and entitled him to the gratitude of his Sovereign.

Lord Dufferin, in reply, asked his friends to excuse him for not having prepared a set speech. He was not addressing a public audience, but private friends, who had assembled to do him an honour which he appreciated from his inmost heart. The anniversary they were celebrating was one which, according to Holy Writ, was not altogether a pleasant one for the person chiefly concerned. Three score years and ten were laid down as a limit beyond which it was not perhaps reasonable to found long expectations. However, he derived some comfort from the reflection that in the Eastern land, where the Scripture were written, life began much earlier then it does in our northern climes: and so a man might feel old at seventy. In those Eastern lands ladies became brides at the age of ten, and mothers very soon after; and he was quite sure that all the gentleman present would bear him out when he said that a man's life only seriously began when he married. He himself had deferred this serious beginning of life until he was thirty-six, and, therefore, that must be his plea for not considering himself an old man now. Sir Edward Blount had referred to his feeling of youthful tremor when about to be introduced to Lord Granville in that very building. He (Lord Dufferin) experienced all the feelings of youthful nervousness in the room in which he was then addressing his friends. The occasion was a memorable one, that of placing his arm for the first time round a lady's waist. (Laughter.) There was a ball, and he, a shy youth of seventeen or eighteen, was taken up and introduced to a young lady, and told to dance with her. He was afraid that she must have felt very much disgusted with her awkward partner. (Laughter.) He wished also to state the reasons which, when he was consulted as to the form the testimonial should take that was to commemorate their good will, had induced him to express preference for the portrait of his eldest son, which should remain an heirloom in his family. He might have chosen a work of art; but then there would have been a possibility that, in some future age, some one of his desendants might, under certain circumstances, be led to part with it. (Laughter.) He had known such things happen as valuable picture galleries and rare libraries being dispersed by reason of their value. The portrait of his eldest son would be a work in which Lady Dufferin would have an equal interest with himself. It would be a vivid reminder of the friendly feelings of the doners, and it might, perhaps, be hoped that his descendants would attach all the greater value to the presentment of their ancestor, as they grew more remote from him, by the natural operation of time. A few well chosen expressions of thanks to his many friends in Paris, and regret at his departure, brought this clever impromptu speech to a close.

Lord and Lady Dufferin stood in the verandah, and shook hands and took leave of all those present as they departed. The noble Marquis and his family will leave Paris on June 29. It is not expected that he will return to present his letters of recall until October.

Lord Dufferin (says the "Globe") was pleasantly autobiographical on the subject of his shyness at his first ball. As a matter of fact, Lord Dufferin is a great believer in the social advantages of dancing, is extremely fond of the amusement himself, and encourages all his subordinates to practise it. When he was Ambassador at Constantinople one of his young attaches, who was playing the part of a wall-flower at an Embassy ball, got a pretty sharp hint from his chief that he must get over his shyness and dance.

The "Temps" has a graceful article on Lord Dufferin, whose retirement is so much regretted, but (says the "Times" Paris correspondent), by a strange misconception on the part of a journalist usually so conversant with the subjects with which he deals, the writer begins by saying:—"Lord Dufferin, who has just celebrated his seventieth birthday, has at the same time completed that term of four years to which the Foreign Office, more solicitous, perhaps, for the interests of diplomatists and the flow of promotion than for the welfare of the public service, has limited the legal tenure of the great Embassies." The writer forgets that Lord Lyons was in Paris for more than twenty years. He proceeds to say:—

The unrivalled experience acquired by Lord Dufferin in governing successively Canada and India—that is to say, two of the finest possessions of the British Crown—and in being accredited to the capitals of several of the greatest European Powers, cannot altogether become barren. In the viens of the descendants of Sheridan, that incomparable "Maitre Jacques" of English literature and politics, by turns or all at once dramatist, theatrical manager, great orator, and faithful champion of liberty, there must course not blood, so often a thick and heavy liqid, but quicksilver.

After commending Mr. Fraser Rae's biography as a corrective of Moore's portrait, the "Temps" adds:—

What has made Lord Dufferin's success, what has enabled him to treat with perfect courtesy and tact and in spirit of mutual goodwill and esteem the difficult questions arising between two great States, is doubtless his tact, the loftiness of his sentiments, the breadth of his sympathies, the unaffected liberalism of his principles, and his amiable disposition; but all this and more does he not owe it in part to that great ancestor?

THE LATE MARQUIS DE MORES.

REFERRING to the massacre of the Marquis de Mores and his followers in Tunis, M. Yves Guyot writes in the "Siecle:"—"Some newspapers attribute the assassination of Mores to the English. They will not tend to heighten the prestige and weight of the French Press. If the English had the influence imputed to them they would probably begin by exercising it on the Mahdists, who thus far have been quite refractory. M. Mores was a dangerous madman. He was long such for others; he was bound one day or other to be such for himself." The "Times'" Paris correspondent says:—"M. de Mores was certainly more troublesome for France than for England. For his country, so divided and restless, he was troublesome because he was ready to figure in any rising at home, and if he had had the chance of acting abroad he would have set such an example of want of discipline coupled with bravery that France would have been unable either to use him or do without him." His death has caused general regret in the French capital. In 1886 he visited India and Tongking and had the idea of connecting the later country with China by a railway.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST (LIMITED).

Sir Seymour King, M.P., presided on June 23 at Winchester House over the ordinary general meeting, and in moving the adoption of the report, said he thought they might all congratulate themselves on the present position of the company. They regretted to report the loss of 4,941 l., the amount of their holding in the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad, which was recently sold under foreclosure proceedings, and failed to realise more than was sufficient to liquidate the prior indebtedness. This loss had been liquidated without trenching on the reserve funds (except to the extent [illegible] 36 l.), owing to profits realised during the year from sales of securities and agency and underwriting commissions. A large number of the securities now held by them showed an appreciation, but they considered it more advantageous to hold them at present. The contingent liability, which stood last year at 29,412 l., figured in the present accounts at 21,136 l., but this sum had since been further reduced by 4,000 l. He might add that only 246 of the amount was likely to be called up, 15,000 l. representing calls which were extremely remote, and 5,238 l. being payable only in the event of the liquidation of three banks. As regarded their securities, 308,387 l. was invested in bonds and debentures, 60,000 l. in preference shares, and 123,000 l. in ordinary and preference shares. The aim of the directors had been to increase as much as possible their investments in bonds and debentures, because, although the dividend derivable from such holdings was less than from ordinary or preference shares, the risk was less. The depreciation in their investments was practically the same as it was last year, and at least one-half of it was owing to the fall in the value of silver. Their income was also considerably affected by the fact that they paid 4½ per cent. on their debentures and 5 per cent. on their preference shares, whereas other trust companies paid respectively only 4 per cent. and 4½ per cent. But for these circumstances the dividend on their deferred stock would be considerably more. Their rupee investments exhibited a net appreciation on April 30 last of 2,00,000 rs, and since then there had been a further appreciation of 25,000 rs. Their investments as a whole showed an appreciation of nearly 3,000 l. since the same date, and 1,000 l. had been realised in profits on sales. There advances on securities and loans were all good. They took every care in investigating any security submitted by them to the public. They recommended a final dividend on the preferred stock at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the deferred stock. Sir A. Wilson seconded the motion, which was adopted.

NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY (LIMITED).

The ordinary general meeting was held on June 23 at Winchester House, General Alexander Fraser, C. B., presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman reminded them that when he addressed them on Dec. 14th last his forecast of the gross earnings for the second half of 1895 was 15,50,000 rs. That estimate had been some what exceeded, the gross earnings of the amalgamated system for the six months having been 15,66,993 rs. The unexpended capital amounted to 64,288 l., and stores in hand were valued at 53,672 l. He might therefore say that the unexpended capital was practically locked up in stores, &c., which every line of railway required to have in hand. They would be prepared, from what he told them at their last meeting respecting the interruption caused by the cyclone last September, for some falling off in the traffic, but the decline had amounted to not more than 24,780 rs. It was in the goods and mineral traffic that the important decreases had occurred, and not because they had done a smaller business than in 1894, but in consequence of their having been obliged to accept lower rates, especially for the mineral traffic. For the moment, at least, there appeared to be a check in the large development which had hitherto been taking place in the mineral traffic. No doubt the competition with Bengal coal was becoming somewhat keen. The working expenses had been rather higher than usual. The net earnings, although less in rupees, were in sterling only 574 l. short of those of 1894. With respect to the question of extensions, they had learned unofficially that a draft agreement between the Government of the Nizam and the company had been approved by the Government of India, subject, they were told, to certain minor amendments. Until, however, they heard officially from the Nizam's Government and had the agreement in the form desired before them, with an official intimation that his Highness's Government was ready to execute it, they could submit nothing definite to the shareholders. They also heard that questions were pending between the two Governments as to the criminal and civil jurisdiction on the proposed line. That was a matter with which they could not well interfere. The projected line would confer great benefit on the Nizam's dominions, and must eventually improve the land revenue. The Government, moreover, held one-quarter of the whole capital of the company and about one-tenth part of the debentures. The new line could not therefore fail to assure to the Government advantages which rendered it difficult to understand why the project had been delayed as it had been. Mr. Rose was now at Ootacamund preparing a detailed estimate, which they were led to believe would be completed next month. With regard to the provision of any extra capital which might be required for their own line, the directors' intention had always been, if they made an issue of capital for the extension, to raise some money at the same time for general purposes. The amount they wanted for the existing line was not large, but they would have to carry out some necessary improvements chargeable to capital, and also to add to the passenger rolling stock. They still hoped before very long to get to work on the extension, and meantime he thought they would be able to arrange for any little capital needed. With respect to the current half-year, the traffic receipts to the 30th ult. had been 15,46,803 rs., as against 15,65,323 rs. to June 1, 1895, and they promised to aggregate 18,25,000 rs. for the half-year, as against 18,44,312 rs. for the same period of 1895. Mr. John Cleghorn seconded the motion, which was adopted; and a resolution was afterwards passed sanctioning the payment in due course to the members of interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital stock for the half-year ending the 30th inst.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

The annual general meeting was held on June 24, Mr. B. W. Colvin presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman stated that the gross receipts for the half-year ended December last amounted to 2,63,55,593 rs., or 3,36,593 rs. in excess of the estimate. This excess was almost entirely due to a sudden and unforeseen increase in the amount of traffic dealt with during the last two weeks of the half-year. The probable working expenses were put in the estimate at 82,11,000 rs. The actual charge on this account was 82,85,254 rs., leaving the actual net receipts at 1,80,70,339 rs., as against 1,78,10,000 rs. at which they were estimated. After deducting the amount payable to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, and the fixed charges, there remained a clear balance of 4,18,226 rs. This balance brought home at the current rates of exchange had yielded a sum of 24,265 l., which allowed a dividend on the half-year of 7s. 6d. in addition to the guaranteed 2 per cent. The gross receipts for the current half-year were estimated at 2,86,85,000 rs., as compared with 2,95,49,407 rs. of actual gross receipts in the corresponding half-year of 1895, while the working expenses were put at 91,58,000 rs., an increase of about two lakhs of rupees over 1894, leaving a balance of net receipts amounting to 1,95,27,000 l., which should yield a dividend in addition to the guaranteed interest of about 12s. 6d. The motion was seconded, and agreed to.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

The annual general meeting was held on June 24 at the offices, 9 Finsbury Circus. Major-general Sir Henry Green presided, and after referring with regret to the death of Mr. Septimus Scott, the late chairman of the board, he said the traffic for 1895 and the net revenue derived therefrom were not quite so good as in 1891 or 1894, but it was better than in any of the other years since the opening of the line, and it was well above the average of the last five years. This result was owing to the increase of the import traffic from Bombay and Europe—an increase of 10,000 tons over 1894. The exports, however, were 5,000 tons less. The Portuguese Government had promptly paid the amounts derived from Abkari duties on the dates specified in the subsidiary contract, and they had provided the further sums required to enable the board to pay the guaranteed interest with regularity. The revolt in Goa had not affected the working of the line to any great extent, but there was for a time a failing off in the local traffic. Some of them had no doubt observed the very serious decline in the traffic receipts since March 1 last. After working harmoniously with other Indian railway companies for eight years, and with no implied fault on their own part, this loss had been suddenly caused by the action of the Southern Maratha Railway Company in combination with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company under the sanction of the Indian Government. By this combination the greater part of the export traffic had been diverted from their line by lowering the rates on a sliding scale via Poona to Bombay, and raising them on traffic via the Portuguese frontier and Mormugao. They had now submitted the whole case to the Portuguese Government, giving them full information as to the official documents on which they based their joint claims to that favourable treatment which the Foreign Office had covenanted to give under conditions with which the Portuguese Government had fully complied. It was a question whether the action of the Southern Mahratta and the Great Indian Peninsula Companies would be held to be legal under the Indian Railways Act of 1890 if their line were in British territory, and they had every hope that it would be held to be countrary to the obligation assumed by the Foreign Office as soon as their notice had been called to the subject by the Portuguese Government, and the Foreign Office in their turn had advised Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. It was with regard to this matter that Senhor Abilio Lobo was at present on a visit to Lisbon. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Major-General Sir F. R. Pollock and adopted.

BENGAL NAGPORE RAILWAY.

The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on June 16 at the offices, Gresham House, Mr. Samuel Hoare presided, and said that in alluding to the financial position of the company he could not resist calling the attention of the shareholders to the fact that the company had recently issued 500,000 l. Two-and-a-Half per cent. Debentures under exceedingly favourable terms, the average price at which they were allotted having been 102 l. 7s. 4d. per cent. He thought that that price would be regarded as extremely favourable for Two and-a-half per cent. Debentures with seven years to run. The gross receipts for the half-year ended Dec. 31, 1895, amounted to 24,07,067 rs., as compared with 24,52,919 rs. for the corresponding period of 1894, but the working expenses had also been reduced, and the result was that the net profits showed an increase of 1,24,539 Rs. The percentage of working expenses to receipts, which was 71·32 for the last months of 1894, had been reduced to 65·60 per cent. in 1895 and the sate for the whole year was 51 per cent. in 1894, and 48 per cent. in 1895. While it was most satisfactory to observe the fall in those working expenses it was impossible for the Board to say it would continue because with the making and working of the large extensions which the compay now had in hand it would be most difficult to keep the expenses in the same ratio to the receipts as had been done during the period under review. The gross receipts, as he had stated, showed a falling off, but one satisfactory feature was the marked increase in the passenger traffic. In general merchandise, although the company had practically carried the same amount of goods, there was a falling off of 69,336 rs., and in the coal traffic the decrease amounted to 42,096 rs. The falling off in the amount of coal was due to the higher prices charged for it, on account of labour difficulties, and that had the effect of checking the export. Having given details with regard to the construction of the Midnapore-Calcutta-Cuttack extensions, the chairman, continuing, said that with ragard to the working of the current year the company has experienced a set-back in its general progress, as the traffic returns had shown. That set-back was entirely owing to the failure of the rice, wheat, and other crops, and there was no reason why it should be more than a temporary disappointment. He trusted that they would soon begin their upward course again, and that it would be the last time they would experience a falling off in the traffic receipts. He felt that they were very much indebted to their manager, Mr. Wynne, for his zeal and energy with regard to the working of the railway, and particularly in connection with the extensions. The report was adopted.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the offices, Gresham House, on June 17, Lieutenant General C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the proprietors on the circumstance of the half-year under review being the best the company had had, and that also, he said, referred to the whole of the year 1895. The undertaking for that year paid very nearly 4 per cent., actually 3·92 per cent., on the capital expenditure. Under the contract the return to the proprietors was 4·6 per cent. on their capital. The return would have been considerably better but for the inadequate arrangements for rolling stock to carry the jute crop, which turned out to be exceptionally good. The line, as they were aware, was worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, which supplied rolling stock to supplement their own. The directors, with the sanction of the Government, had invited tenders for additional goods waggons and other stock, while the Government was also increasing its own rolling stock. They hoped to have some of their increased rolling stock ready to meet the expected coming season's jute supply, which was expected to be good. Not only that, but the directors considered it desirable to try if they could not do better by working the line themselves, and notice had consequently been given to the Government to terminate the existing working arrangement on December 31 next, and they hoped in 1897 to be working their own line with a full supply of rolling stock. It was feared that the betelnut production in Bengal owing to a disease that had attacked the trees, might almost cease for the next few years. That would be a serious loss, but they hoped the calamity would not develop to such large proportions. The result of the trade would depend on the replacement of the existing trees by young trees in the course of the next few years. Notwithstanding that unfortunate occurrence the prospects of traffic on the line for the future were good, though the current half-year would be a poor one. The traffic in almost all kinds of goods showed an increase, and the passenger traffic, though of a variable character, showed on the whole a steady growth. Under the circumstances it was disappointing to find the Government still unconvinced of the desirablity of sactioning the extension of the line so long pressed for by the directors. They were again addressing them on the subject, and they hoped at length to be able to establish their case to the satisfaction of the Government as well as their own. The report was adopted.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on June 19 at Winchester House, Sir A. Scoble, M. P., in the chair. The report for the half-year ended Dec. 31 last showed a net profit of 470,897 l., which had been transferred to the Government towards meeting the guaranteed interest. The chairman, who moved the adoption of the report, spoke of it as satisfactory, considering it related to their lean half-year. There was an increase of 87,000 l. in the gross earnings, and a decrease of 35,000 l. in the expenditure. He thought their line the best maintained in India, and mentioned that 86 per cent. of the main line was laid with steel rails. The company had carried more passengers and goods than previously. The question of the purchase of the line by the Government was under the consideration of the Secretary of State; and if it was decided to purchase it, the Secretary of State had to pay the full value of all the shares of the company according to the mean market value in London for three years immediately preceding; and if he paid, as he might, by an annuity, it must be at such a price as would enable the shareholders to obtain the same price as if paid in cash. The matter had been referred by the Secretary of State to the Government of India; and if the Government decided to purchase it might acquire the railway in June or December 1900. As to the current half-year, the directors expected a net profit from January to June of a little over a million, from which they had to deduct 640,000 l. for guaranteed interest; and the company's half of the surplus would be about 200,000 l. The report was agreed to.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on June 19 at Cannon Street Hotel, under the presidency of Lieutenant-General C. H. Dickens. The chairman, in Moving the adoption of the report said the loss of gross earnings on their whole system during the half-year was about 2 lacs of rupees less than was apprehended, while the increase in expenses was limited to 3½ lacs instead of the 8 lacs, anticipated when they last met. Those improved results of actual working, combined with a more favourable exchange for their withdrawals from India, enable the directors to pay 12s. 6d. per cent. for the half-year and add something to their reserves which now stood at 113,000 l. The gross earnings from both coaching and goods traffic were better than in the corresponding half of 1894, the total increase representing 3.75,000rs., almost equally divided, after allowing for a diminution in sundry receipts, between those two heads—a favorable cotton crop counter-balancing losses from other descriptions of goods traffic. Their gross receipts from their own line were expected to be 99½ lacs of rupees, or 8¾ lacs less than last year, and their expenditure 4 lacs more. That left an estimated net balance of 61 lacs for the current half-year, of which their share, after providing for guaranteed interest and other charges, was reckoned as 17 9-10 lacs. Their dividend would therefore be 4 l. 15s., including the guaranteed interest. The report was seconded and agreed to.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on the 13th June, at Winchester House, Sir A, Scoble presided, and moved the adoption of the report, which he said, was not much better or worse than previous ones. The earnings were less by two lacs of rupees, and the expenditure was less by rs. 50,000 The directors had made contracts with the Secretary of State for the completion of the line to Katni on favourable terms, the Government agreeing to advance whatever money they required at 3½ per cent., a very low rate for India; and whereas, when their line was originally made, their contract gave an exchange of only rs. 12½ for every sovereign in their new contract they were to get rs. 16¼ The report was adopted.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

A returned is issued, as a Parliamentary paper, of opinions and reasons entered in the minutes of the proceedings of the Secretary of State in Council, under 21 and 22 Vict., c. 106, with reference to the despatch of April 2, 1896, to the Government of India, leaving to their operation Acts 2 and 3 of 1896 on the subject of the Indian Tariff Act and the cotton duties. The opinions are those of Sir James Peile and Sir Alexander Arbutnot, strongly adverse to the policy of the Acts of 1896 passed by the Governor-General in Council—namely, "the subjection of the whole of the Indian mill cloth to excise"; and the opinion of the Secretary of State for India, defending the measure as the best solution of the controversy which it was necessary to face, and the only means of fulfiling the conditions and promises which were attached to the imposition of cotton duties in India. The Secretary of State concluded his observations with the expression of the hope that he would be able to put a speedy end to the heat and bitterness which such controversies developed, by the adoption of tariff that was self-evidently fair and equitable.

THE LOSS OF THE DRUMMOND CASTLE.

By command of the Queen, Mr. Chamberlain has telegraphed to the Governor of Cape Colony expressing Her Majesty's most heartfelt sympathy with the relatives of the victims of the Drummond Castle disaster. The French Ambassador in London has been charged by M. Hanotaux to convey to Lord Salisbury the condolences of the French Government, and on Saturday the Transvaal Volksraad adjourned its sitting as a mark of sympathy with the many South African families who have been thrown into mourning by the catastrophe.

Singularly impressive funerals have taken place at Molene, after measures had been taken for the identification of the bodies, under the supervision of M. Bertillon, acting under the instructions of the French Government. There is something inexpressibly beautiful in the behaviour of the simple Breton fisher-folk in the sad work of lamenting and burying the dead. On the night of the disaster it is recorded that when the two men, Woods and Godbolt, had been picked up, a number of small boats at once collected to aid in the work of salvage; but when they returned to harbour with the dead, they found that the women had already, with the assistance of the cure (the Abbe Le Jeune), launched the lifeboat, and had done all that lay in their power to find and save the survivors of the wreck.

There was only enough wood in the village to make coffins for the little children and their mothers—a touching indication of the primitive homeliness and poverty of the hamlet; but whether the corpses were given back in simple fashion to their native earth, or received a respectful interment in a wooden shell, there was no lack of gracious and affectionate tenderness on the part of the fishermen and their families. Want of space forbids us describing these pathetic scenes in detail. The people brought crucifixes and placed them near the dead, while a cradle in which the body of a one-year-old baby had been laid was surrounded with roses by the simple and pious folk. Dame Coullandre, a small shopkeeper and a widow, fetched a beautiful little costume which she had kept as a relic. It was that of her last child, who died at the age of three, and was covered with curious embroidery in coloured silks. She tenderly removed the nightdress from the corpse of the dead child and clothed it in the prized raiment. The Breton women have each a black costume for masses for the dead and funerals, and donned it out of respect to the persons drowned in the wreck of the Drummond Castle. While the old church bell tolled the corpses of the adults in white winding-sheets were borne to the graveside by men on stretchers made hurriedly with oars. Four women carried that of the child. The Mayor, M. Masson, was chief mourner. He was followed by the Town Councillors—primitive men in Breton costumes or sailors' dresses. Then came the other islanders, the women forming by far the largest group, and all in mourning. After the funeral the cure delivered a brief address. He took for granted that all had died good Christians. The Molene islanders were (he said) familiar with the kind of anguish which the families of the victims of the wreck were that moment undergoing. He would ask them all to lift up their hearts in prayer and sympathy for these sufferers. He would ask them to look on the corpses thrown on their inhospitable shore as a call from God to exert hospitable feeling. They had shown beautiful readiness to answer to that call. They were now to show by their charitable feeling towards the wrecked dead that it was a privilege to find sepulture on Breton soil, and under the shadow of the Cross and of their old weather-beaten church—a church that in ancient times had its beacon-tower to light the mariner.

These incidents are but typical of many. The popular sentiment is well expressed in the following letter which has been addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to Cure l' Abbe le Jeune of Molene:—

Lambeth Palace, June 23, 1896.—Dear M. le Cure.—Allow me to offer you the most earnest and respectful thanks of English Church people and others for the most tender solicitude with which you and your parishioners have rendered the last offices of piety and religion to those whom the sea has given up from the terrible wreck of the Drummond Castle. All hearts have been deeply touched by the loving care with which your people have laid them amongst you in peace, and with your benediction, to rest in Christ until the Resurrection Day. You rightly speak of the consolation vouchsafed to "the poor families know ing that they rest in peace on French soil under the shadow of the Cross." This consolation they owe to you and your dear people. Charitable acts, so fervently done, make national hearts tender towards each other. We heartily pray for this, and that the best blessings of God may ever be upon your kind island.—Believe me, dear M. le Cure, your faithful servant brother in Christ.

(Signed), Edw. Cantuar.

The Queen has subscribed £100 and the Prince and Princess of Wales 50gs. to the fund for the relief of sufferers by the wreck. The total sum received was as follows:—Messrs. Donald Currie and Co., £10,580; South African Merchants' Committee, £1,438; total, £12,018.

STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Byron Reed asked the Under Secretory of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was practicable for Her Majesty's Government to convey, in terms of especial courtesy and commendation, to the Government of the French Republic the widespread appreciation and gratitude of the English people for the marked sympathy which has been displayed by the inhabitants of the Ushant coasts to the survivrs and victims of the disaster to the Drummond Castle. Mr. Stanhope had a similar question on the paper.—Mr. Curzon replied: The Secretary of State has already requested the French Ambassador to convey a message of the character suggested to the President of the French Republic, and despatch on the subject will also be addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris. (Cheers.) Later, Mr. Curzon said: May I supplement the answer that I gave with regard to the lamentable disaster to the Drummond Castle by reading to the House a communication which the Secretary of State has received from the Board of Trade, and which will be made by the Foreign Office the basis of a communication that will be immediately addressed to the French Government? The letter from the Board of Trade is as follows:—

With reference to the recent lamentable loss of the steamship Drummond Castle off the coast of France, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury that many accounts have reached them of the great humanity, generosity, and kindness shown by all classes of the community in the vicinity of the disaster, not only in their treatment of the survivors, but in the solicitude displayed for the feelings of the friends and relatives of those lost and in the careful arrangements made for the burial of the bodies recovered. The Board of Trade feel that it would be unbecoming at the present moment to select the names of any individuals for special mention; they are grateful to all alike for what has been done, and trust later on to testify their appreciation in some tangible way. I am, however, to suggest for Lord Salisbury's consideration that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris should be instructed to convey through the French Government the warmest thanks of Her Majesty's Government to all concerned for their efficient and kindly help and for the hearty and sympathetic way in which it has been rendered. (Cheers.) Such a communication of thanks and appreciation would, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, be endorsed by the whole nation as an expression of its feelings under the sad circumstances of the present case. (Renewed cheers.)

Messrs. Donald Currie and Co. state that there is no evidence to show where the vessel was wrecked: that they have been distinctly informed that the syren at Ushant was not sounding at the time, and, therefore, could not have been heard; and that it is declared by the survivors that the Ushant light was not observed at the time of the accident.

Mr. J. P. Aspinall, Q.C., and Mr. Butler Aspinall, of the Admiralty Bar, have been retained on behalf of the owners of the Drummond Castle, represent them at the forthcoming Board of Trade inquiry at Westminster. A strong effort is to be made to secure the attendance of the Ushant lighthouse-keeper at the inquiry, which will be held probably about the middle of next month.

Sir Donald Currie, M.P., has requested the Government to lose no time in instituting an inquiry into the loss of the Drummond Castle, and he himself declined to receive any statement from the three survivors until they have first communicated their account of the facts of the disaster to the Government authorities.

TOLD BY THE SURVIVORS: MR. MARQUARDT'S NARRATIVE.

The "Daily Chronicle," of June 23, published a long and interesting interview with Mr. Marquardt, the only passenger saved from the Drummond Castle. It appears that in view of the near approach to home the passengers had organised a final entertainment:—

On Tuesday, as we approached the coast (he said), it grew thick, and towards evening it became very hazy, with a constant drizzle of rain. The captain was on the bridge. At half-past six on Tuesday evening, just as we were going down to dinner, the fog-horn was blown for the first time during the voyage, and it continued to sound at intervals of about a minute. The captain was not at dinner, and we came up again at half-past seven for a turn on deck before the entertainment. Between returning from dinner and the entertainment, soundings were taken with Sir William Thomson's patent machine. Twice the lead was run out unsuccessfully, as it was swept astern of the ship, and bottom was not found. Then the engines were stopped, and the lead was dropped again at seventy-five fathoms. This was the depth the officers expected, so they regarded everything as all right, and the engines were started again.

"What was your average daily run?"—"About 800 miles."

"Was there no anxiety whatever on the part of the officers—no suspicion that the ship was out of her course—no nervousness among the passengers?"

"Not in the very least. If the officers knew anything of the kind, they concealed it extremely well. After [illegible] came down for five [illegible] a sort of vote of [illegible] for our pleasant [illegible] and for bringing us [illegible] little speech in reply, and said [illegible] had had a pleasant voyage. [illegible] broke up with the singing of 'God Save [illegible].'"

"Then he returned to [illegible] and you came upon deck?"

"Yes, I came up and walked round the ship a dozen times or so with a lady. She stopped at the companion-way and said it was time for her to retire, and so I bade her good night and went into the smoking-room. I was sitting next to a boatswain in the Navy who was bringing home a lot of time-expired men from one of Her Majesty's ships on the Cape station."

"Now, tell me precisely how you got the first indication that anything was wrong."—"Well, a funny thing happened. As I say, I was talking to this boatswain, whose name was Motyer, when he said. 'Whenever there's a fog on I never go to bed; I stay on deck all night.' The words were no sooner out of his mouth than the ship struck, and Motyer cried, 'That's a collision.' It was a kind of sliding shock, exactly, in fact, like the feeling on a Thames steamer when it bumps against the pier."

"Of course, there was a stampede?"—"I do not remember. Motyer and I were sitting next the door, so we were out first. We ran along the deck, under the bridge and looked forward. It was pitch dark, and there was nothing to be seen. The engines had stopped, and I could hear the bells ringing between the bridge and the engine-room. Everything seemed all right for a little while. There was no rush of any kind.

"What did the boatswain say of the situation at that moment?"

"He said, 'Isn't she down by the head;' and I noticed that the ship's bows were getting very low and near to the water, so I ran back to my cabin. The sailors were removing the canvas cover from one of the boats, cutting it, I think, I thought nothing worse than that I should probably have to spend all night in a boat, so I ran to my cabin and put on a light covert coat; and then it occurred to me that I had better put on the lifebelt which was above my bunk. So I tied that round me by one of the strings. By this time the deck was at such at angle, slanting forwards, that I could scarcely stand on it. As the deck got too steep to walk on, I made a dash across, got hold of the stanchion that supports the awning and seated myself on the bulwark. I felt sure by this time that the ship was going down, and I wanted to be clear of the awning. The electric lights suddenly went out—I suppose when the water got to the engine-room."

"What surprises me is that the collision did not bring more people up on deck?"

"It was hardly severe enough to frighten people much. I can understand a very sound sleeper not even being awakened by it. I saw one boat swung out, and, as the ship sank, it came into the water, but it was never unhooked, and was upset. The next thing that happened was that I was in the water. The ship seemed to disappear from underneath me, and I pushed myself off, first of all from the rail, and then from the chains at the top of the awning as they passed."

"Was there no suction?"

"Not in the least. The ship simply sank, and the water closed over her, and I was left floating about.

"How many people besides yourself were in the water?

"I could not tell, because of the darkness, but there was a great deal of shouting, and, strangely enough, it was quite cheerful shouting, You could hear people calling out from all direction, 'Are you there?' 'Is that you?' 'Who have you got with you'? and so on, but not for long. Out of the upset boat had come the oars and the spar that held the canvas cover across the top of it, and to these we clung. A strange woman, whom I did not know, caught me by the neck, but I disengaged myself from her grasp, and placed her hands on the spar, to which she clung for a little time, and then slipped off. There would be eight or nine on the spar at that time. When the light came, however, there were only three in the midst of the wreckage and banana crates. The three on the spar now were Ellis and another man—I think either a third-class passenger or one of the crew. That would be about half-past three or four. This unknown man seemed to slip through his lifebuoy. I saw him float away, go round once or twice, and then go down. I gripped hold of his lifebuoy and got into it. Ellis was using a lifebuoy. He undid my coat and took my knife out of this pocket, and cut off the ropes from the lifebuoy, and got his spar and my spar tied together with a piece of grating, and made a rough triangle on which we sat at opposite ends. This relieved our arms from the fatigue of hanging on. I was very week. Ellis was very cheerful, and we were looking out for land, I saw land. I saw land first—Ushant, I suppose."

"Did Ellis say anything to throw any light upon the ship's course, or the navigation which had led to the disaster?"

"No; for he had been on the bridge for eight hours, and it was his watch to go on at midnight. All he said was, 'I wonder what the devil they were doing with her.' His head was thrown back upon the water with his face upwards and every wave broke over it, so for my part I am convinced he was dead long before they picked him up, although they believed that he lived for a short time afterwards."

"To what do you attribute your escape?"

"Chiefly to the fact that I never lost heart. I was confident all the time that I should be saved. One of the causes of my escape, too, I think, was the fact of my having extra clothes on, and therefore being guarded from becoming numb from cold."

"Have you any theory of the accident?"

"None whatever. I can only suppose that the Drummond Castle was swept out of her course by the strong current. It took us out between the two islands until the tide turned, and then it took us all the way back again. All this time I saw any amount of corpses. I saw no boats until about eleven o'clock. Ellis was insensible, but he was still in his lifebuoy. He had drifted away from the triangle. On passing one body, he had said, 'We shall both soon be like that.'"

"You think it probable that the majority of the passengers went down in the ship?"

"Yes; but they made no sound except just as the ship disappeared. There was one prolonged scream—a woman's scream, not an ordinary short cry, but a long yell like the blast of a steam-whistle. That was all I heard. In fact, the ship went down so quickly that even to the people on deck it would be touch and go whether they could get over the side or not."

To a "Times'" correspondent the seaman Godbolt said:—

I was on duty at the time of the disaster, while Wood (the other survivor) was below. A few moments before the steamer struck a drizzling rain was coming down, and although it was not foggy the atmosphere was very muggy. The sea was not rough but there was a swell. No lights were to be seen anywhere. Able seaman Peebles, who was drowned was the look-out man. The children had all been put to bed, but of the 200 passengers quite a number were on deck. Suddenly there was a terrible crash. Capt. Pierce, who was on the bridge with the third officer, seeing the gravity of the situation—for the Drummond Castle was steaming at about fourteen knots—ordered all hands to the boats. By this time all the passengers were on deck. Although the crew behaved admirably, the steamer listed so heavily that all work was rendered impossible. A heartrending cry came from those on board when they realised that there was no escape. The Drummond Castle sank under our feet with all on board, in, perhaps, two minutes after she struck. I found myself in the water, and, at once recovering myself, seized hold of a big plank which was floating near me. I then saw Wood, who was clinging to a very small spar. We neared each other and joined our efforts in collecting some other spars. Although we were washed away several times in the course of the night, we managed to keep afloat until the morning, encouraging and helping one another as the hours passed by. All the time we feared we were hoping against hope. In the morning we saw a fishing boat about a mile off. I waved my cap and shouted as loud as I could. Fortunately, we were seen by those in the fishing boat, and were picked up.

Wood, in reply to questions, said:—I was in the forcastle at the time of the collision. I just managed to reach my station at one of the boats when the steamer sank. This shows how rapidly she went down.

REVISED LIST OF THE PASSENGERS.

Messrs. Donald Currie and Co. have telegraphed to their South African and Las Palmas agents for any Christian names or initials of passengers given at the time of booking, or which their agents might be able to ascertain. Replies have been received, and the appended list contains all the particulars in the possession of the agents:—

From Delagoa Bay:—First Class: Mrs. Hugo and four children. Second Class: Mrs. Mercar and four children.

From Natal.—First Class: Mr. Noel Tayleur, Mr. Hughes, Mr. W. T. Knight, Mrs. Frank Mack, Miss F. McGee, Mrs. M. H. Morris (from Salisbury), Master L. Morris, Master S. Morris, Mr. W. Rae, Mrs. Rae, Miss W. Rae, Mr. Harold Stephens, Mrs. Harold Stephens, and Miss Stephens. Second Class: Mrs. M. A. Morton, Miss Ella Morton, Miss Cissy Morton, Mrs. Arthur Barnett, Miss Barnett, Mr. T. E. Peachey, Mrs. Peachey, Master Peachey, Miss Peachey, Miss Peachey, Mr. T. T. Peachey, Mrs. Peachey, and native maid Miss Peachey, Miss Peachey, Miss Peachey, Miss Mercer, Miss Mercer, Mr. W. Roberts, Mr. G. Platt (or J. Platt), and Mr. W. Mason. Third Class: Mrs. Willis, Miss Willis, Mr. Morrissa, (or Morissay) Mr Browning, Mr. Alfred Powdrell, Mrs. Powdrell, and Mr. Schornscheim.

From East London.—First Class: Mr. John Gethen (or Gethim), late architect, Barry, Mrs. Gethen, (or Gethim), Miss Gethen (or Gethim), Miss Gethen (or Gethim), and Miss Peace and nurse.

From Port Elizabeth.—Second Class; Mrs, M'Clelland, Third Class: Mrs, E. G, Taylor and two children,

From Mossel Bay.—Third Class: Mr. J. Goldman.

From Cape Town.—First Class: Mr. C. Marquardt, Mr. Mandy, Mr F. W. Whipp, Mr. W. W. Whipp, Mr. H. Hinds, Mr. Allick Donaldson, Mr. W. D. Martin, Mr. John Mottwer (or Motyer), Lieutenant Von Giese and servant, Mrs. Ruby Harris, Mr. W. Reed, Mrs Reed, Miss Reed, Master Reed, Miss G. Olive, Miss B. Olive, Miss Brinckly, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Andrew and child, and Miss Aspinall. Second Class: Mr. Drury. Mr. E. W. Rich, Mr. J. Dalziel, Mr. G. H. Almond, Mr. Burnett. Mr. Stephens, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Frederick Eales, Mrs. Eales and child, Miss L. B. Bennett, Mrs. Hughes, and Miss Hughes. Third Class: Mr. A. Ryan, Mr. John Allen, Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Sago, Mr. Schleswing, Mr. H. Cohen, Mr. Hastings, Mr. K. Teelfsen, Mr. F. Ugland, Mr. P. J. Morris (or Noris), Mr. W. Graham, Mr. Kingsland, Mr. John Grant, Mr. W. Kay, Mrs. Lucas, Miss Lucas, Miss Lucas, Mr. Van Mienden, Mrs. Van Mienden, Mr. Gaterman, Mrs. Gaterman, Miss Gaterman, Mrs. Hugh MacLean and four children, Mrs. Kunzler, Miss Kunzler, Mr. Brostein, Mrs. Brostein, and Miss Brostein. Ten Naval passengers, Mr. Frank White, Mr. William Winsor, Mr. C. P. Kingswell, Mr. James E. Howard, Mr. Joseph Biggs, Mr. Charles Backhouse, Mr. George Binmore, Mr. Edward Lakey, Mr. Henry Knock, and Mr. Amos Kennett.

From Las Palmas.—Mr. Frederick Bradshaw, Mr. W. H. Wilson, Mr. John Cornforth, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. J. S. Kettlewell, Rev. Sandbach, and Mrs. Sandbach.

INDIA AND AFRICA.

ENGLAND'S TASK IN THE COMING CENTURY.

Sir Lepel Griffin presided over a meeting of the East India Association, at Westminister Town Hall, on June 23, when a paper was to have been read by Capt. Frank Younghusband, C.I.E., on "India and Africa." It was stated, however, that the lecturer had been summoned on special business to South Africa, and the paper which he had prepared was read by Mr. L. Probyn. Among those present were Sir Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Sir J. Hills-Johnes, V.C., Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Mr. Justice Pinhey, and Gen. Younghusband, C. B.

Capt. Younghusband, in his paper, pointed out that Great Britain had now well-nigh accomplished the task left her in Asia by the last century, and expressed the opinion that the coming century would find a similar task for Great Britain in Africa. He proceeded to argue in favour of employing for that work the same general principle upon which we had so successfully worked in India, and asserted that for the mutual benefit of both continents we must make use of India for the development of Africa. Ten years hence there would be 30,000,000 more people in India than there were now, and in another quarter of a century 80,000,000 more, and the time must obviously come when India would no longer be capable of supporting the overwhelming numbers. If she could afford to send traders, settlers, and petty officials to Africa now, she could continue to do so, and in increasing numbers, in the future. She might or might not be able to afford the despatch of soldiers, or to view with equanimity an emigration from India of her warlike races. But there seemed to be no reason to anticipate that the present flow of ordinary settlers towards Africa would not continue, and year by year increase of employment for them in Africa was forthcoming. In Africa there was land needing population, and in India there would be every year a larger population needing land. One of the most obvious ways in which India could help in the development of Africa was by the loan of troops and by encouraging the emigration of the warlike races to Africa to serve in wars of conquest or defence. But this, though the most obvious, was probably the most objectionable made by which India could help Africa, and, it was to be hoped, not a necessary one. There was no need to directly encourage natives of India to emigrate to those parts of the continent of Africa which were suitable for settlement by whites. But in tropical Africa there was evidently a wide field of employment for natives of India, and as they settled there we might expect to see the improvement which the Arabs, with all their faults, had undoubtedly effected upon the native of Africa carried on. In the way of industry, commerce, agriculture, and administration valuable help may be given to Africa by India. The natives of Africa are of almost the lowest type of barbarism. Some tribes are more advanced than others, and in Uganda they are said to have some rudimentary notions of civilisation. But the African races are very distinctly below the races of India, and it may be generations yet before we are able to employ natives of Africa in the way we employ thousands of natives of India. As coolies, petty contractors, junior engineers, and in other similar capacities in the construction of railways in Central Africa for its due development; as booking clerks, station-masters, signalmen, engine drivers, &c., on the completion of such railways; as accountants and clerks in the Post offices, Telegraph offices and other Government offices; as petty magistrates and in small administrative posts such as they are accustomed to hold in India, and in many other ways it is possible to employ the natives of India for the administration of the country and by employing them carry on the Government far more cheaply than could be done if it were necessary to employ Europeans. Again natives of India, as they have done at Zanzibar, will establish large commercial houses in Central Africa; they will penetrate as pedlars to every village, as the country under British administration becomes more and more settled; they will establish small trades everywhere—as tailors, boot-makers, iron smiths, &c., and lastly as agriculturists they will by their industry and more advanced methods, by, for instance, the introduction of the small irrigation systems in which they are so expert, aid most materially in the development of the country. Tropical Africa could scarcely be a field for settlement for a large white population, and if it were dependent for its development upon whites alone the devolopment would be very slow and tedious. But by making use of India for the purpose progress ought to be assured and the development rapid.

The Chairman said the emigration of Indians to Africa was a subject of very great complexity. It had engaged the attention of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and was at the present time before him in one shape or another. With many of Capt. Younghusband's statements he was entirely in agreement. There was no doubt that great advantages would accrue to both India and Africa if some such system of interdependence could be arranged by which to superfluous population of the one country, might assist in the development of the other. But, having had a great deal to do with Indian administration, he thought there were many difficulties which those who considered the question should fairly face. It was, of course, very doubtful whether the aboriginal races of Africa would ever rise to a high level of civilisation. Africa, then, would depend for development upon forces outside itself, and as the country was obviously unfit for colonistion by Europeans it would in time fall more less into the hands of other races—possibly Indians, probably Chinese. The Indian was very highly placed in the intellectual rank of races, and he possessed a great many virtues which the Chinese did not, and probably never would possess. The Indians with ourselves might claim to be civilisers. They did not make good settlers for many reasons connected with race and religion and various other points. But if, under conditions which the Government would have carefully to frame, the Indian could be persuaded to settle in some of the best parts of Africa with his family, then, he thought, as an experiment, the suggestion of Capt. Younghusband might be welcomed. On the one question which was now before the English and Indian world—namely, the payment by India or by England of the troops employed in the Soudan—he thought no person who was a true friend of India and who wished well to the British Government at home could possibly be silent. If the honour of England and the English people were to be considered the question could only be decided in one way. So long as Indian troops were employed in Africa on work which was entirely outside those duties which were laid down in the India Act for the legitimate employment of Indian troops out of Indian revenues they should be paid the whole of their ordinary pay and the whole of the extraordinary expenses, and not one rupee should be charged to the revenues of India. The matter was one of very great importance, and the honour of England was distinctly involved.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The Australian cricketers played the first of their test matches against England on June 22, 23, and 24. Unfortunately the Colonials made a most wretched start, being all dismissed for the paltry total of 53. England replied with 292. Abel being chief scorer with a finely-played 94, the champion, Grace, coming second with 66. At their next attempt the Australians made a gallant attempt to retrieve their position, scoring no fewer than 317 runs. Trott and Gregory put on upwards of 200 runs for the fourth wicket, a most invaluable stand. Eventually England won an exciting game by 6 wickets. Large crowds witnessed the contest.

AUSTRALIANS.

H Donnan, run out	1	b Hearne	8
J Darling, b Richardson	22	b Richardson	0
G Giffen, c Lilley, b Lohmann	0	b Richardson	32
G H S Trott, b Richardson	0	c Hayward, b do	143
S E Gregory, b do	14	c Lohmann, b Hearne	103
H Graham, b do	0	b Richardson	10
C Hill, b Lohman	1	b Herne	5
C J Eady, not out	10	c Lilley, b Richardson	2
H Trumble, b Richardson	0	c Lilley, b Hearne	4
J J Kelly, c Lilley, b Lohmann	0	not out	21
E Jones, b Richardson	4	c Jackson, b Hearne	4
Bye	1	Byes, 7; l-bs, 4; w, 1	12
Total	53	Total	347

ENGLAND.

W G Grace, c Trumble, b Giffen	66	c Hill, b Trumble	7
A E Stoddart, b Eady	17	not out	30
Abel, b do	94	c sub, b Jones	4
J T Brown, b Jones	9	c Kelly, b Eady	36
Gunn, c Kelly, b Trumble	25	not out	13
F S Jackson, c Darling, b Giffen	44		
Hayward, not out	12	b Jones	13
Lilley, b Eady	0		
Lohmann, c sub b Giffen	1		
J T Hearne, c Giffen, b Trott	11		
Richardson, c Hill, b Trott	6		
Byes, 5; leg-byes, 2	7	Bs, 3; l-bs, 4; w 1	8
Total	292	Total (4 wkts)	111

LI HUNG CHANG'S MISSION IN EUROPE.

THE CESSION OF A COALING STATION DISCUSSED.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" telegraphs:—On June 19, Li Hung Chang had another long conference with the Imperial Chancellor and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at which the cession of a coaling station to Germany was discussed.

LI HUNG CHANG'S ITINERARY.

At the banquet at Kiel, on June 22, in honour of Li Hung Chang, Mr. Detring proposed the German Emperor's health, on behalf of the Viceroy, and expressed the latter's thanks for the friendly reception he had everywhere met with. On the same day Li Hung Chang visited the Crown Prince and Prince Fritz at Ploen, going over the Cadets' Academy, and witnessing their athletic sports. In the evening he dined with the Princes at the Palace, and on his departure for Kiel the cadets lined the road to the station. He has conferred the Order of the Dragon (second grade of the First Class) on both Princes. He left Kiel on June 23 for Hamburg.

On his return to Berlin he will inspect the fortress of Spandau to-day (June 26), dine with the committee of the Berlin Industrial Exhibition on June 27, and on June 28 go to Magdeburg to inspect a finished ironclad turret. At noon he will leave for Essen, and on July 1 witness at Meppen some experiments with Krubb's guns. On July 2 he will inspect the fortifications of Cologne, and dine with the Municipal authorities, and on the following day he will take a trip by steamer on the Rhine. Subsequently he will pay a week's visit to Holland and Belgium, and then go to France and England, spending three weeks in each, the same time as in Germany. He will embark for New York in the middle of August, and return to China, via San Francisco, after visiting the most important industrial establishments of the United States.

WHERE CHINA MAY RELY ON GERMANY.

The Berlin "Post" says China is closely menaced by Russia, England, and France. The Russian fleet is at this moment in a position to hold everything in check in the north, at least, as long as Japan is alone. But all this may soon change, and a remarkable rapprochement has taken place between England and Japan. Germany does not menace China's integrity, so that it will not be difficult to induce China in time to rely upon Germany's intervention when she is attacked.

THE MORAL OF THE CHINESE VICEROY'S JOURNEY.

Prof. R. K. Douglas writes to the "Times" (June 24):—

The almost Royal receptions accorded to Li Hung Chang at Moscow and Berlin furnish a curious example of the continued fascination which China appears to exercise over the minds of European statesmen. Here we have the representative of a conquered empire, whose armies suffered defeat on every occasion when they met the enemy, and whose Government was compelled to purchase peace by ceding territory and by paying a heavy indemnity, treated with exaggerated respect and deference; while the distinguished officer who represents the victors in the strife is left in the comparative shade. Of course, the conventional answer is that all this is part of the policy by which Russia and her friends mean to exact concessions from the Chinese Government. But is this device likely to accomplish its object? That it should be successful it is necessary to suppose (1) that Li will attach to these outwards signs of regard the value which it is hoped he may see in them, and (2) that his personal influence is sufficient to make his appreciation of them operative. Li has had twenty-five years of intimate experience of foreign policies in China. He has gauged the sincerity of European nations, and has marked well the objects and ambitions which direct their doings; and it is not too much to say that he has a profound distrust of a very large majority of them. At the conclusion of the war he threw himself into the arms of Russia and France, not from any love for those countries, but in order to save the Liao-tung Peninsula, being perfectly well aware at the same time that a quid pro quo would be demanded from his Government, and knowing also that his Government would employ every device to evade paying the penalty. If the secret history of recent diplomacy in Pekin could be written, it would be found that it was not from any sense of the services rendered to China, but in obedience to the application of pressure and to threats of the employment of force, that the Chinese Government was induced to accede to the subsequent demands of the two allies.

Gratitude finds no place in Chinese policy, and if the receptions accorded to Li at Moscow and Berlin have any effect, it will be to induce him to believe that the outer barbarians are still suppliants before the throne of the Son of Heaven—a belief of which is so congenial to the majority of the Emperor's advisers that it is sure of a ready acceptance, and is equally sure to prompt a revival of the haughty contempt for foreigners which marked Chinese policy prior to the war. But even supposing that Li were willing to accept these civilities at the value set upon them by their profferers, what power has he of giving effect to his views? It is well-known that since his transference from the Viceroyality of Chili to Pekin his influence has been on the wane, and to those who are behind the scenes his appointment to Europe has seemed a very doubtful compliment. His enemies are numerous and high-placed, and the failure of his naval and military preparations during the late war has given them the whip-hand over him. As a statesman grown old in the service of his country, and as a man of marked ability, Li deserves to have every respect shown to him, but both in Moscow and Berlin respect has degenerated into excessive and unreasoning deference. It is to be hoped that as the great Chinaman travels westward a truer and, after all, a more effective attitude will be adopted towards him.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

AN APPRECIATION.

In the forthcoming number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" Mirza Husain Kuli Khan will write on the late Shah of Persia and his successor. The following is an interesting appreciation of the present Shah:—"His Imperial Majesty has in the past had many opportunities for proving his ability to his subjects, although, judging from the European Press, it would appear that its fame had not always reached the distant West. This, however, is excusable, and moreover explained, by the fact that, while his august father reigned, in accordance with dynastic custom, he formed part of the Government by being the Viceroy of Azerbaijan, and thus his success was attributed to the executive of the country as a whole. The large province over which he ruled for so many years produces men of the roughest type, which coupled with their noted bravery, gives the finest soldiers to the army, the infantry and the artillery being almost exclusively composed of the people of Azerbaijan. It is a wise and thoughtful arrangement to always appoint the Crown Princes of Persia to govern that province. The very qualities that make its people fit for the army naturally call forth the highest ability of the Princes to keep them in order, and they thus gain experience for the even more important as well as sacred duties which will in due course devolve upon them. The acquaintance with this fact alone ought to dissipate the false notion that His Imperial Majesty, the reigning Shah, has assumed the position of arbiter of the fortunes of many millions without previous experience and knowledge of government. He has ruled over one-fifth of Persia consecutively for upwards of thirty years, being directly responsible for its good government for about twenty years of that long period. During the troublesome raids of the great Kurdish tribes, headed by Sheikh Obeidullah, the present Shah was directly responsible for the suppression of these hordes numbering 80,000 men, mainly armed with Martini-Henry rifles acquired by plundering the battlefields in the Russo-Turkish war. His Majesty proved his military skill by inflicting severe defeats upon Sheikh Obeidullah—who ultimately fled to Turkey and ended a miserable life in confinement at Taif, where he died—and dispersing his formidable army, which was devastating the land and threatening the peace of the whole country. For his personal qualities, all who have served under him when he was governor and administrator, declare their admiration. He is loved for his forgiving and generous nature, and his liberality is a common subject of conversation. He is more enlightened than the ordinary people of the West may imagine. He has always studded the politics of Europe and follows closely the main events of the day, as reported in the principal newspapers of Europe. He reads and speaks French with greater facility than his lamented father; from his childhood he has been taught by eminent masters, not only that language, but all that is imparted in Western schools, fortunately not at the expense of his Eastern learning, in which also he excels, often amusing himself by rendering Persian poetry into Arabic with amazing ease and elegance. His love for sports is hereditary, and in that pursuit he equals his indomitable father. He is never so happy as when riding on a spirited horse, chasing game o'er hill and dale, or facing the savage Persian bear, his favourite sport. Since his accession he has already shown a filial as well as a personal devotion, all his own, to the duties of his position. He has reissued his father's Jubilee Firman for the remission for ever of all taxes on bread and meat; he has declared himself a friend of progress and a defender of Islam; his reign promises to eclipse, if possible, in peace and prosperity that of his father; he has the best wishes of Great Britain and of all the other allied Powers for the success of his task, which he will accomplish by following the example of his predecessor, the requirements of a sound policy in home and foreign affairs, the dictates of his religion and the glorious memories of his country. The early nomination of his eldest son, Prince Muhammah Ali Mirza, Itizad-ul-daula, who is very well-spoken of an twenty-four years old, as his hair, is already a proof of his foresight in securing the future of his dynasty and the peace of Persia.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

In the House of Lords on Friday, June 19th, Lord Salisbury, replying to Lord Hawkesbury, said the bill passed by the States of Jersey in March last in favour of marriage with a deceased wife's sister was still under the consideration of the Government.

On Monday, June 22, Lord Dunraven moved the second reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. He said the first clause was retrospective as regarded the legitimacy of the offspring of these marriage, but was not retrospective as far as the devolution of property was concerned. The object of the second clause was to save the clergy of the Church of England from being placed in an invidious position. He appealed to the Bishops not to hinder the legalisation of civil marriages consonant with the feelings and conscience of the great majority of the people.—Lord Percy, in moving the rejection of the bill, denied that there existed any strong feeling amongst the English people in favour of the bill.—Lord Herschell dealt with the canons of the early Church in regard to these marriages, and urged that in Germany and Scandinavia, where marriage with a deceased wife's sister had been long legalised, the purity of domesic life was as great as it was in this country. Lord Nelson held that it was unfair to allow a bill brought in by a private member to damage the symmetry of our marriage code, and he urged the Government to appoint a strong Commission to deal with the whole question of matrimonial law.—The Archbishop of Canterbury asserted that Bishops did not sit in the House as mere ecclesiastics, but as Englishmen and citizens, and, as a citizen, he strongly deprecated the making of a ruinous breach in the principle of our marriage law and the setting of the Church law and the State law at variance, as was done by this bill. The Bishops represented those who had the most intimate knowledge of the home life and the feelings of the poor; and the clergy were not of opinion that a majority or even a large number of that class were at all favourable to these marriages. The bill would create an inferior class of marriages, and compromise the peace of many families. The religious law and the civil law of the country were now one; and as an Englishman, standing with English history behind him, he could not consent to sever them. Our present law of marriage was, he believed, the expression of true human instinct; and he hoped that the House would again refuse to repeal it.—The second reading was carried by 142 votes to 113; majority 29.—The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York recorded their votes in favour of the second reading.

For the second time in its history the House of Lords has passed the second reading of a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill; but, should the measure pass through all its stages in the Upper Chamber, it will not be possible to carry it through the Commons this Session.

When Lord Wharncliffe first brought the matter forward in the Upper Chamber, in 1841, the bill was lost without a division. Ten years later Lord St. German's measure was defeated by 50 to 16; whilst in 1856, when the same nobleman was again at the helm, the numbers were 43 to 19. In 1858 the figures were 46 to 22; in 1859, 49 to 39; in 1870, 77 to 73; in 1871, 97 to 71; in 1873, 74 to 49; in 1879, 101 to 81; in 1880, 101 to 90; and in 1882, 132 to 128. In 1883 the second reading was carried by 165 to 158, but the third reading defeated by 145 to 140. Three years afterwards the rejection was carried by 149 to 127; in 1889, by 147 to 120; and in 1894 by 129 to 120. Since 1859 Lord Gage, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Houghton, Lord Penzance, Earl Dalhousie, the Duke of St. Albans, and the Earl of Dunraven have taken charge of the bill.

The majority of twenty-nine by which the principle of the bill was affirmed, on Monday, surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine supporters of the movement. Party considerations were thrown to the winds. The house was divided as under:—

	For.	Agst.		For.	Agst.
Peers of the Royal Blood	2	—	Viscounts	7	9
Archbishops	—	2	Bishops	—	17
Dukes	9	9	Barons	66	39
Marquises	8	5		142	113
Earls	50	32			

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge.—The following lists have been issued:—Classical Tripos.—Part I. Clas I.—Div. 1 Armstrong Trin.; J. F. Dobson, Trin.; Guiterman, Trin.; Mair, Gon. and Caius. Div. 2: Blaikie, Gon. and Caius; Carill, Trin.; Curtis, King's; Edwards, Pem; Hunter, Kings's; Lawson, Pem.; Minns, Pem.; Witton, Gon. and Caius. Div. 3: C. L. Alexander, Trin.; Bagge, King's; Cape, Pem.; Clayton, Pem.; F. L. D. Elliott. Trin.; James, King's; C.C.Ll. Jones, Em.; Knight, Clare; A. Souter, Gon. and Caius.

Women.—Class I. Div. 1: None Div. 2: E. H. Lorimer, Girton. Div.3: None.

Part II.—Class I: Barnett. Trin.; Barstow. Em.; W. F. Burnside, Pem.; Gaunt, Clare; Morrison, Jesus. Nairn, Trin.; Rhodes, Clare; Sills, King's; R. A. Wright, Trin.

Women.—Class I.: None.

Theological Tripos.—Part I. Class I.: Parsons, Pem.; Tait St. John's. Part II.—Class I.: Bosanquet, B. H., King's; Sangster, Jesus; White, J.D.C., Trin.

Law Tripos.—Part I. Class I: De Villers, St. John's; Wells, Clare. Part II.—Class I: (Levis, C. S., Clare; Sherring, Trin.; Topham, Queens'); Creswick, Sidney-Sussex. In order of merit. The names in parentheses were placed equally by the examiners.

Miss E. Hilda Lockhart Lorimer, who takes a Division 2 in the first class of the Classical Tripos, is the daughter of the Rev. R. Lorimer, of Steath Martine, Dundee. Her earlier education was received at the High School and University College, Dundee. She entered Girton in October, 1893. Miss Lorimer has obtained higher honours in Part I of this Tripos than any lady since 1892. While no lady has rivalled or even approached the brilliant performances of Miss Ramsay (now Mrs. Montagu Butler and Miss Fawcett, the position women have obtained this year in the various lists is highly creditable to both Girton and Newnham. No fewer than sixty-five female students have passed in the various Triposes—four in Moral Sciences, fifteen in Mathematics, fifteen in Classics, eleven in Natural Sciences, ten in History, and ten in Mediaevaland Modern Languages.

Oxford.—At the Encœnia, on June 24, the following degrees of D.C.L., honoris causa, were conferred:—

The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador; Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.; John Morley, M.P. Sir Archibald Geikie, Director-General of the Geological Survey; Mr. William B. Richmond, R.A.; Mr. Edward B. Cowell, Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Cambridge; Dr. Anton Dohrn, Director of the Zoological Institute, Naples: the Rev Walter W. Skeat, Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge; and Mr. Francis A. March, Professer of the English Language and Comparative Philology, Lafayette College, United States.

The name of Mr. Chamberlain was greeted with great applause, and those of Mr. Bayard and Mr. Morley were also well received. Much amusement was caused, during the presentation of Mr. Chamberlain, by an inquiry from the upper gallery, "Where is Kruger, and where is Dr. Jim?" Mr. Morley was also well received. He was greeted with the inquiry "Where is the Newcastle Programme?"

REMARKABLE STRIKE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

A remarkable strike of factory hands has been in existence for some days among employes in the cotton mills of St. Petersburg. The work people appear to have made a claim for a reduction of the hours of labour and increased wages. The movement is believed by some to have been organised by Nihilist agents. The "Times'" St. Petersburg correspondent says that though there is a want of definite information it is certain that the strike movement is extensive and has been skilfully organised. The authorities have so far been dealing with it by legal instead of arbitrary methods.

It is estimated that the cessation of work involves more than a score of establishments engaged in cotton, woollen, iron, and other industries, and that no fewer than 40,000 operatives are now voluntarily idle. All these have come out on strike simultaneously, or nearly so. The Government has, of course, sternly discouraged anything in the nature of trade combination, but for many years past the official encouragement given to the development of manufactures had the effect of calling into existence a new, and now a very numerous, class of work people, at once more intelligent, more disciplined, and more self-reliant than the peasantry, and, from the very nature of their employment, accustomed to act and think together. The working day of these people appears to be normally one of fourteen hours. The danger of the situation centres in the possibility that Nihilism, which hitherto has drawn its adherents almost exclusively from the higher and more educated classes, may have now enlisted the sympathies of the working population, who are being sedulously encouraged into the belief that, while the Emperor is personally willing to ameliorate their lot, the official class—that is to say, the entire Goverament system—is opposed to the introduction of reforms. Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on June 24:—

The belief entertained yesterday that the strike in St. Petersburg was practically at an end has proved fallacious. Though in a few of the cotton-weaving establishments some of the people have returned to work, the majority are still idle, and in front of the new cotton mill there has been some fighting between men who desired to return to work and those who wished to contiune the strike. Several people were injured. It is thought that the disturbances were fomented by several Nihilists agents provocateurs. The Prefect of Police has now resolved to carry out his threat to procure the dismissal of the workpeople who refuse to give way, and to send them to their homes, where, through the agency of the local police or the communal administration, they will be paid the wages earned by them and still due for work done before the strike began.

THE TRANSVAAL AND THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

Reuter's Agency learns that the following telegrams have been despatched by the State Secretary of the South African Republic to the Acting High Commissioner, Cape Town:—

(1) I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, for the information of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, that, with a view to the welfare and peace of South Africa, this Government is convinced that the proofs in possession and at the disposal of Her Britannic Majesty's Government now completely justify and compel the bringing to trial of Messrs. Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit and Dr. Rutherfoord Harris, as has already been done with Dr. Jameson and his accomplices. In the interests of all South Africa, this Government feels itself obliged to press the taking of this step upon Her Britannic Majesty's Government. I have also the honour to request your Excellency to communicate this despatch by cable to Her Britannic Majesty's Government in London.

(2) This Government regards with great regret the delay in the matter of the inquiry with respect to the complicity and responsibility of the Chartered Company in connection with the raid of Dr. Jameson and his band within the territory of this Republic. This Government considers it its right and duty to press for the speedy holding of the inquiry, not merely because it is the injured party, but also because of its interests and share in the well-being of South Africa, the interests of which, as repeatedly intimated, are also dear to Her Britannic Majesty's Government. This Government is also convinced that it is urgently necessary that the entire control and administration, civil as well as military, should be taken out of the hands of the Chartered Company and transferred to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty. I am instructed to press this point on behalf of this Government, and I have further the honour to request your Excellency to cable this despatch to Her Britannic Majesty's Government in London.

The "Daily Chronicle," which is often described as the Boer organ in London, thus refers to the foregoing telegrams:—"We hope Dr. Leyds is satisfied with the succes of his despatch. Nothing that has happened since the raid has done more to encourage the enemies and discourage the friends of the Transvaal Government. A great Power like England cannot be roughly summoned by a small Power like the Transvaal to hold an inquiry into the conduct of its own subjects who have wronged another Government. We strongly hope the inquiry will be held, and that the rudeness and impolicy of the despatch will not turn Mr. Chamberlain from the plain path of honour and will yield to justice what cannot, of course, be yielded to threats. But if anything could rehabilitate Mr. Rhodes' fallen as he is, in English opinion, it would be the tone and manner and material of the message from Pretoria. It is the first false step made by President Kruger's Administration and we hope it will be the last."

ARRIVAL OF REFORMERS IN ENGLAND.

The Union company's steamer Moor, which arrived at Plymouth, on June 20, brought two of the released reformers—Capt. Thomas Mein, the manager of the Robinson mine at Johannesburg, and Mr. Charles Butler, the managing director of the Rand Central Oil Reduction Company. They were arrested on Jan. 9, and conveyed with two other prisoners to Pretoria. They state that they were met on getting out of the train by a mob, estimated at about 4,000 persons, who howled at them en route to the gaol. After ten days in gaol they were liberated on bail and were subsequently released. Both gentlemen are American subjects, and speak strongly of the treatment to which they were subjected whilst incarcerated.

FURTHER ALARMING RISING IN RHODESIA.

The news from Mashonaland, confirmed by official despatches to the Colonial office, is of an alarming character. Mashonaland has been the scene of a further murderous rising. The Salisbury column which escorted Mr. Rhodes to Bulawayo, is hastening back to suppress the rising and protect the town. At the request of Sir F. Carrington and Earl Grey the Hussars and Mounted Infantry at Mafeking have been ordered to proceed northwards, and the first detachments started on June 21.

News is to hand of the desperate fighting near Fort Salisbury, when a patrol of twenty-three men, bringing in women and children, most gallantly resisted for a day and night the attack of a large body of the Mashonaland rebels. Gen. Carrington reports that towards Umtali the country is unsafe, and the native police apparently unfaithful. The natives of a friendly impi have encountered and defeated the enemy on the Manzinani capturing cattle and sheep and losing six killed and four wounded.

The rebels are massing at a position sixty miles north-east of Bulawayo. The gaol at Fort Salisbury has been fortified. Foat Victoria is said to be in no danger; but reinforcements have been ordered to proceed there.

Later intelligence is to the effect that a body of fifty men of the Natal column have met and defeated 2,000 insurgents on the Upper Umfuli. There was a hot fight across bad country as far as the Beatrice Mine. Several of the patrol were wounded. The whole country round Salisbury is reported to be in state of revolt and relief is anxiously looked for. The stations along the Salisbury and Umtali road have been attacked, and several murders are reported—among them that of a whole party of Ayrshiremen, nine in number named Hawkins, Gimbler, Evans, Dripdale, Montgomery, Briggs, Jones, Dobbin, and Mays. There is a strong feeling in Cape Town that the Colony should offer aid to the Imperial authorities in the suppression of the revolt, especially in the form of a force of volunteers accustomed to native warfare.

An American scout reports that he has killed the native "god," M'Limo, in a cave in the Matoppo Hills, fifteen miles from Bulawayo.

Portugal has granted permission for British troops to proceed to Mashonaland via Beira.

The rebels at Marandella have captured a wagon with food supplies and a large amount of ammunition Lieut. Bremner, of the 25th Hussars, who was killed in the fighting, had only just arrived from India. Rebels surrounded Fort Charter, whither 200 more Imperial troops are being sent from Mefeking. Earl Grey, the Administrator of Rhodesia, in a communication to the Cape Government, estimates that the 769 men in Mashonaland, with the 800 on their way, are sufficient to deal with any emergency.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

The first train from the north steamed into Akasheh on the evening of June 24.

Wad el Bishara is reported to have declared that he would await the Egyptians at Dongola, and, if necessary, would die at his post.

The telegraph line now extends to Sourda, which has been strongly fortified.

Capt. Mahon, with cavalry and some of the Camel Corps, made a successful attack on a Dervish depot south of Suarda, on June 19. The enemy fled, and a great quantity of grain was captured, Capt. Mahon is pushing farther south. By the desertion of the boatmen in charge of the grain-barges capture by Capt. Mahon's force, the Egyptian Army gain a body of skilled river-pilots. The health of the troops is good.

The Khedive has made known to Sir Herbert Kitchner his admiration of the splendid achievements of the Egyptian forces under his command, and has referred in terms of special eulogy to the services of the cavalry under Col. Burn-Murdoch.

THE JAMESON CASE AT THE OLD BAILEY.

The June sessions of the Central Criminal Court were opened on June 22. Sir Charles Hall, the Recorder, in charging the grand jury, referred to the case of Dr. Jameson and his five co-defendants, which he said was one of great importance and of a most serious nature. The facts were practically beyond dispute, and the grand jury would probably be fully satisfied that all the defendants were actively concerned in hostile operations against a friendly State. In that case it would be their duty to return a true bill against each of the defendants. On June 23, the grand jury returned a true bill in the case of Dr. Jameson and his five co-defendants.

The wedding of Princess Maud of Wales and Prince Charles of Denmark is announced to take place on Thursday, July 16th. The *World* gives the list of the Princess's bridesmaids as her sister (Princess Victoria) and seven of her cousins: Princesses Ingeborg and Thyra of Denmark (sisters of the bridegroom), Princess Beatrice of Coburg, Princesses Margaret and Victoria Patricia of Connaught, Princess Alice of Albany, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. It is possible that Princess Sibyl of Hesse (sister of the Landgrave of Hesse, and niece of the Queen of Denmark) and Princess Marie Louise of Hanover (eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland) may be added to the number.

Sir Henry Fowler proposes in regard to the admittance of feminine strangers to the Terrace at the House of Commons, that only two ladies should be admitted per member per day. At present each Parliamentary host averages about five guests a day. When a member gets a reputation for gallantry, his feminine constituents are by no means shy of besieging him with applications for admittance. The cost of tea-parties on the Terrace is fast becoming a serious item of Parliamentary expenditure.

The bill for raising the Sugar Bounties and the Sugar Tax passed its third reading in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, on June 15, by 186 votes against 64.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR THE SOUDAN.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

In view of the strong feeling that has been aroused in many quarters against the proposal of the Government to charge India with the pay and ordinary keep of the troops sent to Suakin, the opinions of the minority of the India Council on the subject, which were published recently as a Parliamentary Paper, will be read with interest.

The opinion of Sir James Peile and Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart is contained in a collective note entered on the minutes of the Council on May 16, and they, while admitting the principle that India May be expected to contribute to the cost of military operations outside India if she can be shown to have a direct and substantial interest in such operations, do not find that India has a direct and substantial interest in the recovery of the Soudan by Egypt. The Egyptian Government and the Canal were not in any danger, and they are of opinion that recent operations were promoted by a desire to strike a vigorous blow at the Mahdi and the Dervishes just as it appeared that their power was breaking up. Indian troops had been requisitioned to assist in these operations because the climate at Suakin is more favourable to Orientals than to Europeans, and the Indian Government had cheerfully complied by sending some of its best. On the question of payment, the argument addressed to Indian was: You would have had to pay the ordinary cost of the troops if they had not been sent, so it makes no difference. "But surely," observes Sir J. Peile and Sir D. Stewart, "there is a great difference between paying your own men for doing your own work in your own country, and paying the same men doing other people's work in a foreign country. . . If England charges India for the entire cost of the recruit from the moment when he leaves England to join the garrison of India, why should India bear the cost of the soldiery it has trained when they leave India to join the garrison at Suakin?" Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, who supported the resolution of the majority of the Council, has placed on record his reasons. These are that India is directly concerned because Egypt lies on the direct route from England to India, and it is essential to India that Egypt should be protected from her foes; and that if it were not for her Indian Empire, England would have no practical interest in Egypt. Sir Alexander says: "On general grounds I regard the employment of Indian troops upon a duty of this nature as highly conducive to the interests of the Empire, as well from an Indian as from an Imperial point of view. Such an employment fosters that most valuable sentiment of solidarity between our British and our Indian troops, and it tends to raise our military prestige in the eyes of other nations."

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Lord Wolseley visited Woolwich on June 20, to make his half-yearly inspection of the Royal Military Academy. Lt.-Gen. Hewett's report stated that the whole of the forty-three cadets who had undergone the final examinations were, with regard to their conduct and their proficiency in practical military qualifications, fitted to receive commissions in her Majesty's service, and that, with a few exceptions, they promised to make excellent officers. Senior Under-Officer J. O'H. Moore, and Under-Officers J. E. C. Livingstone-Learmouth, J. G. Dooner, and G. H. F. Tailyour, had performed their duties in a highly satisfactory manner. The general conduct of the gentlemen cadets had been very good, and the general health had been exceptionally good. In consequence of promotion, Lieut. A. E. J. Perkins, R.A., had ceased to do duty at the academy after four years' service, and Capt. E. H. de V. Atkinson, R. E., had been appointed instructor in fortification. The governor recommended the undermentioned gentlemen for the distinctions specified:—Exemplary conduct and discipline, Senior Under-Officer J. O'H. Moore; for equitation, Under-Officer J. E. C. Livingstone-Learmouth and Corporal W. M. St. G. Kirke (equal); and for gymnastics, Corporal K. G. Campbell.

Lord Wolseley said he had listened with great pleasure and interest to the report of the governor, which was most creditable to all concerned. He was afraid it was not often recognised how much the success of such an institution as that depended upon the ability and work of the educational staff, whether civilian or military. He addressed himself particularly in this connection to those members of the educational staff who were soldiers, and assured them that, so far as he had anything to do with the Army, they should not be injured in promotion by accepting appointments of the Academy. The number of the cadets, he thought, was smaller than he had ever seen before. He had, however, never seen a finer body of young men in that hall. Forty or fifty of them were now about to enter a great profession, one of the most honourable in the world, and upon their own conduct would depend their advancement, to which there was no royal road. As an old soldier, he would advise them to do with their heart and soul their duty, however small and insignificant. He was glad to learn that greater attention was to be paid to the study of foreign languages, because he felt that the young officer who was not able to speak French and German was heavily handicapped in the Army.

TURKEY: A MOSLEM APPEAL.

An appeal has been issued by the Turkish Reform League from Brussels to "Our Liberty-loving Friends in Europe," demanding:—

(1) The immediate deposition of Sultan Abdool and his deportation to Madeira, there to remain a State exile under the guardianship of the Portuguese Government. (2) A Prince of the Imperial family to be proclaimed Sultan. (3) The Cheikh-ul-Islam to be retained in office. (4) A Council of seven representative commissoners, to be named by the six Powers, one from each of the following Governments:—Austria, France, Britain, Pussia, Germany, and Italy. These commissioners to co-opt a seventh member, who should be a Moslem of high rank and character. This Council to exercise all Imperial functions, and to rule in the name of and on behalf of the Sultan' the members to, serve five years, and to be eligible for re-appointment, each to receive £10,000 (Turkish) annually and during office to rank before all persons in the empire, and next after his Imperial Majesty, the Council to choose its own president. (5) The foreign Ambassadors at the Porte to be withdrawn, and replaced by the Consuls-General. The Turkish Ambassadors abroad to be recalled, and similarly replaced by Consuls-General. (6) The Grand Vizier, Ministers, Mushirs, and Valis to be appointed and removed only by the Imperial Council, and to hold office during good conduct and efficient service. (7) Religious and civil rights to be equally secured by the Imperial Council, removing all disabilities, except for the army, which shall remain under Moslem officers for the present and the ranks recruited only to the extent of 40 per cent. from non-Moslems. The army, to be gradually reduced, and a mixed gendarmerie enrolled in its place. Judges, magistrates, and civil officers to be selected for their aptitude, irrespective of race or religion.

The manifesto is signed by Mehmet Emin, President, Khalil Zia, Secretary.

The date originally proposed for Princess Maud's wedding, Thursday, July 16, has been altered, and (according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*) it is now probable that the wedding will take place in the following week. This alteration is, it is stated, due to a desire to prolong the London season, and to meet the convenience of the foreign Royalties who wish to attend. After the Royal wedding a dejeuner will be served in the State Dining Room for the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Royal guests, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duchess of Buccleuch, and the great officers of the Household will also be present. The toasts of "The Bride and Bridegroom," and "The King and Queen of Denmark," will be given by the Queen, and that of "The Queen" by the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Steward of the Household. Luncheon will be served for the Queen's guests in the Supper Room, and the following toasts will be given by Viscount Curzon, Treasurer of the Household: "The Bride and Bridegroom" and "The Queen." The Queen, the Royal Family, the Royal guests, and Her Majesty's guests will all meet in the Picture Gallery after the luncheon. Dr. Creser, organist of the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, will preside at the organ, and he is to conduct the music. There is to be an anthem before the Archbishop of Canterbury delivers the final address, and the "Deus Miscreatur" will be sung during the service. A march will be played on the organ as each procession enters the chapel and a wedding march (probably Mendelssohn's) after the service. The Queen's State trumpeters will announce the arrival of each procession by a flourish of trumpets.

A good joke is going the rounds concerning the Eisteddfod in the Rhondda Valley. The contest was for the best singing by men of over sixty of a Welsh hymn; and the judge, finding three competitors practically equal directed that the prize should be divided. It was then discovered that the thing offered was a new pair of trousers. In the scuffle the garment might have been parted among them, had not the manufacturer, doubtless grieved that a work of art should be thus treated, purchased back his goods for a sovereign.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto. of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JUNE 23.

1st Life Guards—Capt the Hon R H Fulke Greville resigns his commission. Lieut R C H Slone-Stanly, from 3rd Bn the Leicestershire Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice the Hon J S R Tufton, resigned.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut W G Home, from 3rd Bn Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut C K Elworthy, promoted.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut B R Dietz to be Captain, vice J W P Peters, seconded. Sec Lieut C G Jackson to be Lieutenant, vice B R Dietz.

3rd Hussars—Lieut B Granville, from 3rd Bn the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut A A Kennedy, appointed Adjutant.

4th Hussars—Sec Lieut W L S Churchill to be Lieutenant, vice R W R Barnes appointed Adjutant.

8th Hussars—Sec Lieut the Hon C E Howard to be Lieutenant complete establishment.

12th Lancers—Lieut E Loder, Adjutant, to be Captain, to complete establishment. Sec Lieut R C Donaldson-Hudson, to be Lieutenant, vice E Loder, appointed Adjutant.

Scots Guards—Capt the Hon C Harbord to be Major, vice Lieut-Col and Col I R Jones, promted. Lieut W C G M'Grigor to be Captain, vice the Hon C Harbord. Super Lieut E F Clayton to be Lieutenant, vice J W Smith-Neill, appointed regimental Adjutant.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Lieut D A Callender to be Captain, vice M H Egan, seconded. Sec Lieut G W G Neill to be Lieutenant, vice D A Callender.

Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Capt H Blackburn to be Major, vice A E Ommanney, promoted.

Kings Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Sec Lieut J G Constable to be Lieutenant, vice R H E Pennell, seconded.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt A E L Crofton is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Super Capt E B Eager to be Captain, vice A E L Crofton. Sec Lieut M C Richards to be Lieutenant, vice R H Isacke, promoted.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut H V S Ormond to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major F Hammersely seconded.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut R C B Throckmorton to be Captain, vice H J Madocks, seconded for special service at Uganda. Sec Lieut J B Cockburn to be Lieutenant, vice R C B Throckmorton. Lieut W Lloyd, from 3rd Bn to be Second Lieutenant, vice J B Cockburn.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut A Ritchie resigned his commission.

Royal Sussex Regt—Sec Lieut S Bazett (University candidate), from 3rd Vol Bn the East Surrey Regt, to be Sec Lieutenant, vice R Bellamy, promoted.

Hampshire Regt—Capt W P Roberts resigns his commission. Super Capt L Munro to be Captain, vice W P Roberts.

South Staffordshire Regt—Sergt E T Hynes to be Quarter master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Lieut G R Blogg, retired.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Capt F J Newton King from half pay, to be Captain, Supernumerary to the establishment, with precedence next below Capt W Owen.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Capt E G Costobadie is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers; Super Capt G W Dowell to be Captain, vice E G Costobadie.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—Sec Lieut A G Macdonald to be Lieutenant, vice Sir T E S Pasley, Bart appointed Adjutant.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—Capt E A H Alderson to be Major, vice F A W S Grove, promoted Lieut Colonel on half pay; Lieut F A Jackson, from 3rd Ducke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt) to be Second Lieutenant, vice T H C Nunn, promoted; Qmr Sergt Instructor J S Comyn, from the Gymnastic Staff, to be Second Lieutenant vice P Hastings, promoted.

Durham Light Infantry—Capt F S Robb is to be seconded for service on the Staff.

Highland Light Infantry—Major E Spencer retires on retired pay; Capt R F M F M Synge, to be Major, vice E Spencer; Capt J D Hunt is seconded for service on the Staff.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs the Duke of Albany's—Sec Lieut C P Doig, to be Lieutenant vice A H Pitcairn, resigned.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Sec Lieut R D S Stoney, to be Lieutenant, vice G K Swettenham promoted.

Staff—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col J Adye, R A, to be an extra A D C to Field-Marshal the Right Hon G J, Viscount Wolseley, K P, G C B, G C M G, Commander-in-Chief; Col M G Gerard, C B, C S I, I S C, to command a Second-Class District in India, and to have the temporary rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed, vice Col M Protheroe, C B, C S I, A D C to Her Majesty, Indian Staff Corps whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Lieut Col and Col A M'o Bruce, Bengal Infy to be a Colonel in India, and to have the Substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col, A G Handcock, I S C, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Major N M Lake, R E, to be and Assistant Inspector-General, of Fortifications at Headquarters, vice Lieut-Col C M Watson, C M G, R E, who has vacated that appointment; Brevet-Col T R Disney, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col H H Goodeve, whose period of service in that appointment has expired: Major W B Capper, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, vice Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) E W Fleminx, R A, appointed; a Professor at the Staff College; Capt R C Cokayne-Frith, 15th Hussars, to be a Brigade Major, vice Major C W Peters, 4th Hussars, who has vacated that appointment; Lieut Col A W Collard, A S C, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Lieut Col T P Shannon, who is about to be placed on retired pay; Sec Lieut the Hon F W G Egerton, the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry, to be an extra A D C to the Right Hon H R Viscount Hampden, Governor and Commander in Chief of New South Wales.

Royal Hospital, Chelsey—Surg T Ligertwood, M D, half pay, now Deputy Surgeon, to be Physician and Surgeon, and to have the local rank of Surgeon Colonel whilst so employed, vice Surg J A M'Munn, M D, retired.

Army Medical Staff,—Brig Lieut Col H Standard retires on retired pay.

Ordnance Store Department—Sergt Major J V Lee, O S C, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, on augmentation.

Army Pay Department—Staff Paymr and Hon Major J Pearson is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Half Pay—Major E J Fownes, from the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Brevet—Lieut Col G L R Richardson, C I E, I S C, and N Powlett, R A, to be Colonels.

Memoranda, Gen Sir G R Greaves, G C B, K C M G, retires on retired pay. The following promotions take place in succession to Gen T C Lyons, C B, retired:—Lieut Gen J Davis, C B, Commanding the Troops, Southern District, to be General; Major Gen C J East, C B, Governor and Commandant, Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant General; and Col J Browne, half pay, to be Major General Col (temporary Major Gen) W O Barnard, Colonel on the Staff, Commanding the Troops, Mauritius, to be Major General, vice E L England, C B, retired. Col C M Stockwell, C B, retired pay, is granted the honorary rank of Major General in ecognition of his services in the Army. Lieut Col E J Fownes, half-pay, retires on retired pay Lieut Col H H A Caneron, on completion of his period of service as a recruiting Staff Officer (Class I), is placed on half pay from April 8, 1896 and not as stated in the "Gazette" of April 7, 1896 Lieut C Fitz Clarence, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt, is granted the local rank of Captain whilst employed as Adjutant of the Mounted Infantry in Egypt. Qmr. and Hon Lieut W F Hornblow, the Royal Scots Lotnian Regt, is granted the honorary rank of Captain The following Deputy Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants, Bengal Establishment, are granted the honorary rank of Captain:—J Leahy and H Myland The following Deputy Assistant Commissrries, Bengal Establishment, are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant:—J P Bennie and S Durrell.

Indian Staff Corps—The following Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—M M Bowie, M M Carpendale, and D T Hatchell.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Lieut W A Atkinson, M B, to be Surgeon Captain; Surg Lieut H G O Collett, 1st North Riding of Yorkshire Volunteer Artillery, and S J J Kirby, 2nd Vol Bn the Suffolk Regt, to be Surgeon Lieutenants.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—A C Woods, to Acorn (June 20).

Lieutenants—E R Sankey, to Benbow (July 1); E P Chapman, to Melampus, additional, for coastguard at Youghal (July 20); R Morrisey, to Mersey (N) (July 1); E H Davenport to Melampus, for coastguard at Skibbereen (July 16).

Sub-Lieutenant R L Daniel, R N R, to Hermione, as acting Lieutenant, R N R, for twelve months training (June 23).

Staff Engineer—J T Purkis, to Victory, additional, for Beagle (June 20)

Engineers—R H Pearce, to Edinburgh (June 20); A R Pattison, to Pembroke, for Avon (June 19); J B Butcher, to Vivid, for Earnest; E A Shortt, to Victory, additional, for Terrible; A E C Deacon, to Vivid, additional, for Salamander E Bell, to Wildfire, additional, for Landrail (June 20); D P Green, to Britannia, additional (June 23).

Assistant Engineers—E E Pethick, to Majestic (June 19); H F Bell, P C W Howe, C A Harding, and H J Loveridge, to Victory, supernumerary; W W Reed, L R Croisdale, A H Collins, and A Brown, all probationery, to Pembroke; E R Amor, J B Wilshin, A H Carlisle, T H Soper, all probationary and supernumerary, to Vivid (July 1); H E Nicholls, to Vivid, probationary and superaumerary (June 28).

Staff Surgeons—H X Browne, to Camperdown (June 20).

Surgeon—C L Nolan, to Melampus (June 20).

Chief Gunners—E Haswell, to Excellent, additional, for proof of gun mountings; J H Wellson, Excellent, on Staff (June 2).

Gunner—H E Kent, to Defiance.

Boatswain—J C Davies, to Mersey.

Carpenter—R G Withell, to Hibernia.

Admiralty, June 16, 1896—The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants, have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet: P Harvey July 14, 1894); R N Bax (Jan 14, 1895).

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet: P Harvey and R N Bax (Jan 14).

Bosn W Seymour has been promoted to the rank of Chief-Boatswain in Her Majesty's Fleet (June 13).

Admiralty, June 17, 1896—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Capt C J M Conybeare has been placed on the Retired List (June 11).

Chaplain Rev P H Jones, M A, has been appointed a Naval Instructor in Her Majesty's Fleet (June 2).

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of May 16, 1893, Lieut G d'A Clarke has been placed on the Retired List with the rank of Hon. Commander in the R N Reserve (June 15)

Sub-Lieut A E Gore Tipper to be Lieutenant (June 15).

Acting Sub Lieut H P B Smith has been confirmed in the rank of Sub Lieutenant (Feb 1, 1896).

June 19—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Staff Capt J Phillips has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain. In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of May 3 1888 Chief Officer of Coastguard S Jenkins has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant on retirement.

Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub Lieut A D Barff has been confirmed in the rank of Sub Lieutenant. The following gentleman to be a Sub Lieutenant viz:—E C Crosby.

June 20—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majestys Order in Council of Feb 22 1870 Lieut E Rae has this day been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Commander. The following Acting Sub Lieutenant have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majestys Fleet:—P J Boyle Viscount Kelburn and J L W K Wilcox.

Royal Marine Artillery—Capt H Oldfield is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—The following Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels by Brevet under the provisions of Her Majestys Order in Council of March 19, 1883:—F A Newington and J J Quill.

June 22—Clerk P B Stevens to be Assistant Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

In the examination for rank of Lieutenant recently held at the R N College under Part II, Messrs H G Jackson, A C Dewar, and A G Hotham gained first classes, the first named with promotion numbers; Messrs F R Loder Symonds, B J Snowden, F R Wood, C R Nicholl, and F N Fargus were confirmed in their second class certificates. Under Part I second classes were awarded to Messrs H C Watson, Hon R C Gathorne Hardy, and G B Simson, while A T Stewart, H P Douglas, D G Thynne L Leith, J Kiddle, M H Wilding, and H R Godfrey had third class certificates.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 919 tons, Captain A Thomas, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachee, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The brig Ajax, 228 tons, Nacoda, sailed on Saturday last for Colombo, Maldiv and Nicobar, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,074 tons, Captain J W Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab (11th June) via Colombo and Cochin, with a general cargo.

The s s Crescent, 905 tons, Captain F L Castel arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Beira (24th June), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Mr Joosub H C Tarmahomed.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (10th July), with a general cargo and Lieut A S W Moffat as cabin and 36 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain T Boon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dilagoa Bay (12th June) via Mozambique, Zanzibar and Seychelles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Whitehead, Mr. Gomes, Mr. Cavia, and 19 deck.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Medusa, 1,692 tons, Captain G Wallensching, which arrived in harbour on last Saturday evening from Trieste (20th June) via Karachee, brought a general cargo and the following passengers;—Mr and Mrs Petumdrigh, Mr R C Strachan, Mr M C Schneider and three deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Medusa (s)	Walluschiug.	Trieste, June 20.
12	Sirdhana (s)	Robertson	Akyab, June 11.
	Nuddea (s)	Boon	Delagoa Bay, June 12
	St. Assfurt (s)	Tanyski	Sydney, June 13.
	Ganges (s)	Creery	Aden, July 6.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Alphee (s)	Etienne	Persian Gulf.
	Kirkhill (s)	Watson	Japan.
	Caledonien (s)	Blanc	Marseilles.
	Ajax (brig)	Nacoda	Nicobar.
12	Mecca (s)	Thomas	Calcutta, &c.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterdays:—

Steamer Canara, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Hochheimer, for Hamburg & Bremen via Karachi.
" Pachumba, for Karachi.
" Khandalla, for Calcutta, &c.

KARACHI.

June.	ARRIVALS.		
29	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Bombay.
	Kapurthala s	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
	Alphee s	Etienne	Do.
30	Pachumba s	Rickford	Bombay.
July.			
2	Dwarka s	Tice	Do.
	Cy of Edinburgh s.	Bailie	Liverpool via By.
	Abana s		Perim.
3	Bahaduri s	Fairweather	Bombay.
	Tokio s	Jones	Hull via Bombay.
4	Ehrenfels s	Ziegenmyer	Bremen.
June.	DEPARTURES.		
29	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.
	Kapurthala s	Robertson	Bombay.
	Alphee s	Etienne	Do.
30	Pachumba s	Rickford	Do.
July.			
1	Knight Templar s	Bayne	Antwerp.
	Dumra s	Russell	Bombay.
2	Endeavour s	Breckon	Genoa and Liverpool.
	Norna s	Harrison	Berron.
3	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay.
	Bahaduri s	Fairweather	Do.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. City of Edinburgh, Baillie, E. Ryrie & Co., for Liverpool.
" Abana, (not known.)
" Tokio, Jones, Finlay Muir & Co., for Hull.
" Ehrenfels, Ziegenmyer, D. Graham & Co., for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

July.	ARRIVALS.		
9	Okara s	Jacob	Bombay, June 28.
	Fazilka s	Wilson	Port Louis, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

July 9.—Steamers Madura, Coconada, City of Calcutta, Simla, Lady Armstrong, Kasara and Maharani.

MADRAS.

July.	ARRIVAL.	
9	Clan Matheson s	Glasgow.
July.	DEPARTURES.	
8	Kerbela s	Bombay.
	Putiala s	Rangoon.
	Purnea s	Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 11.

For Liverpool.

Hispania s—55 bales wool, Doongersey Nagjee; 180 bales wool, Coorsee Kessowjee; 230 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 42 bales wool, S J Mahomed.

For Antwerp.

Sonneberg s—170 bales cotton fly, N Futehally and Co; 5 cwts black pepper, Theodor Von Wernich; 602 cwts mustardseed and 55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Hamburg.

Sonneberg s—6,000 cwt myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

For Marseilles.

Hispania s—999 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

For Naples.

Giava s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 850 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Hongkong.

Brindisi s—300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 27½ cwt sharkfins, Nanjibhoy Meanee; 50 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 150 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co.

Rosetta s—25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Rosetta s—274 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 150 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 500 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 374 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 30th June to 6th July.)

EXPORTS.

Dwarka s (Bombay)—1,227 cwt rapeseed, 4,825 cwt wheat, 384 cwt jowari, 254 cwt rice, and 2,260 corges skins.

Kapurthala s (Bombay)—2,648 cwt wheat.

Alphee s (Bombay)—184 cwt cotton, unpressed.

Norna s (Barron)—65,000 cwt wheat.

IMPORTS.

Locksley Hall s (Liverpool)—100 pieces white goods (foreign) 800 pieces prints (foreign).

Drachenfels s (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—2 cwt steel.

Rheinfels s (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—290 cwt steel.

Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—3,022 pieces grey goods (foreign), 31,724 pieces white goods (foreign), 20,923 pieces prints (foreign), 120 cwt iron bar, &c.

Bahaduri s (Bombay) 200 pieces white goods (foreign).

Pachumba s (Bombay)—16 pieces grey goods (foreign), 546 pieces grey goods (Indian), 578 pieces white goods (foreign), 63 pieces prints (foreign).

Dwarka s (Bombay)—1,203 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3,640 pieces grey goods (Indian), 4,091 pieces white goods (foreign), 963 pieces prints (foreign), 99 pieces prints (Indian), 600 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 7,20) lbs grey yarns (Indian), 900 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 900 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 16 cwt iron bar, &c., and 100 tons coal.

Dumbra s (Bombay)—218 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,480 pieces grey goods (Indian), 610 pieces white goods (foreign) 389 pieces prints (foreign), 205 pieces prints (Indian), 125 tons coal.

Pachumba s (Bombay)—6,278 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,606 pieces grey goods (Indian), 23,345 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,378 pieces prints (foreign), 428 pieces prints (Indian), 2,505 lbs grey yarn (foreign), 11,70 lbs grey yarns (Indian) 3,760 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 95 cwt iron bar, &c., and 46 cwt copper.

Question: What killed Dr. Hodgkin?
Answer: "Dysentery from impure water.
"Condy's Fluid speedily renders any water absolutely safe to drink."—The Medical Times.
Sold everywhere. Manufactured only by
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Beware of local imitations.

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Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as
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In Half-size Bottles,
And also in large 4/6 size.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.
☞ The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.
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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, IS THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.
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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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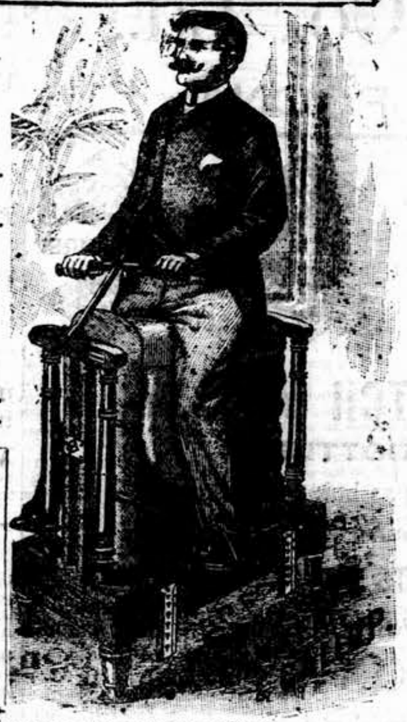

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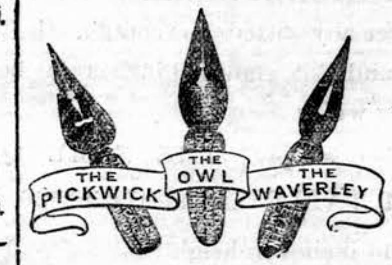

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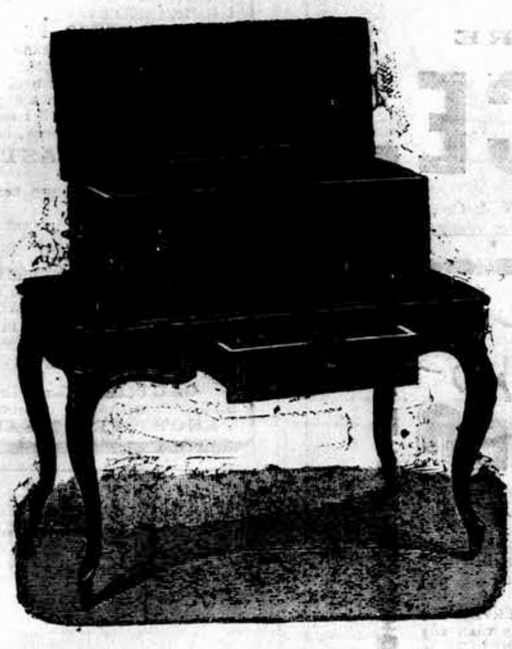

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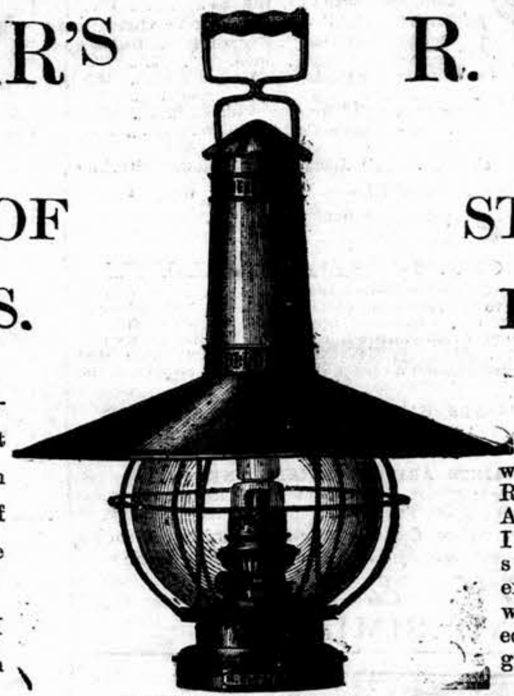

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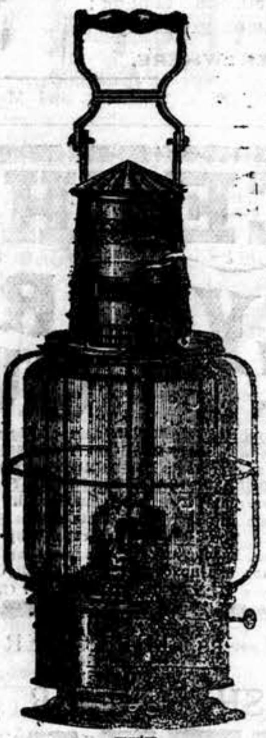

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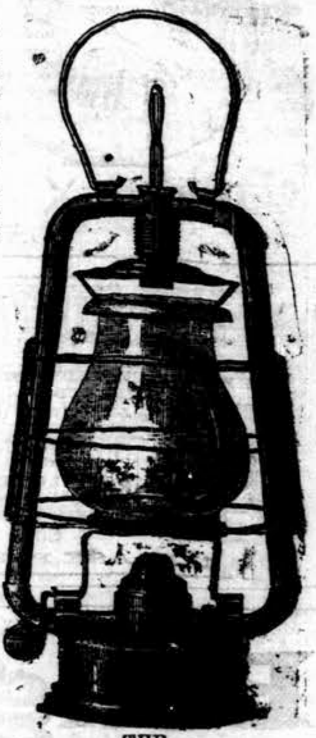

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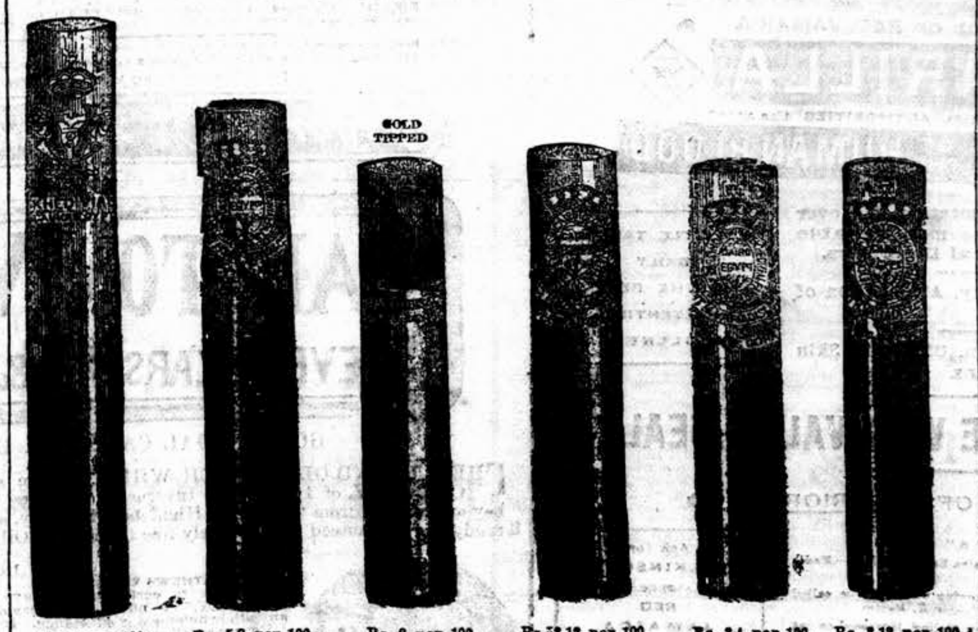

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